FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Anthony is at Saratoga, and in an interview with a reporter upon political matters, showed no change in his Republican sentiments.

A letter has been received by Senator James O'Brien, of New York, from Blanton Duncan, asking him to organize a straight-out Democratic movement in that city. It is understood, however, that O'Brien declines to have anything to do with the matter.

The Louisiana Liberal Convention nominated a full State ticket: Governor—D. B. Penn, of New Orleans; Lieutenant-Governor, J. S. Young, of Claiborne; Auditor—James Graham, of New Orleans; Secretary of State—F. E. Dumas, of New Orleans, (colored); Attorney General—W. F. Kernan, of East Tallechia; Superintendent of Education—J. W. McDonald, of Webster; Congressman at Large—George A. Sheridan, of New Orleans.

At a large meeting of colored citizens in Nashville, resolutions were adopted condemning the course of Mr. Sumner, and a committee was appointed to forward them to him.

A Bangor (Maine), dispatch says John A. Bingham, of Ohio, spoke there last Friday evening, declaring the struggle to be to restore to power that body of men who organized the rebellion. The question was whether in the cry for a new distribution of offices we shall turn our backs on the man who has not been found wanting. While Greeley's private life was blameless, the speaker thought he would be unsafe as President. He thought the Cincinnati platform was an empty, meaningless affair.

At a meeting of the New York Republican Central Committee last Friday evening it was resolved that the Republican associations of the various districts meet on the 16th of August, and elect a delegate to the Utica Convention on the 21st of August.

Dispatches from Maine say that very active canvassing is going on on both sides throughout the State. Senator Doolittle is working very hard in behalf of the Greeley ticket. Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has arrived, and is addressing Republican meetings. Senator Wilson is also shortly expected there.

About twenty Republicans assembled at the United States court room, in Memphis, on Saturday, and nominated Barbour Lewis as a candidate for Congress. So quietly was the meeting kept that even the members of the Congressional Committee knew nothing about the meeting until late on Saturday night, and in consequence the manner in which it was conducted is denounced by leading Republicans.

A dispatch received from Senator Wilson, in St. Louis, says he is obliged to go home in consequence of being worn out. He will speak in Missouri, however, early in October.

An immense meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Park in Cleveland, to celebrate the Republican victory, which was universally conceded to be the largest political meeting ever held there, composed exclusively of citizens of Cleveland. The number gathered is estimated by competent judges to range from 12,000 to 15,000. Speeches were made by Hon. J. P. Robinson, Hon. F. C. Sherman, Hon. H. G. Blake, Dr. Wier, editor of the *Anzeiger*, and Hon. Davis Caldwell. The meeting was ushered in by a salute of two hundred guns and a display of fireworks. The Republicans claim that they will carry the city by 2,500 majority for Grant and Wilson, and Cuyahoga county by 5,000 majority.

Major W. C. Moreau, nominated two years ago as a candidate for Congress in the eighth Indiana district on the Democratic ticket, and member of the Executive Committee that called the Louisville Convention, has issued an address to the Democracy of Indiana, in which he denounces the nomination of Greeley, and calls on the Democrats of the State to organize and send delegates to the Louisville Convention on the 3d of September. He claims that there are thousands of Democrats who see no occasion for turning their backs on the party and who will not support a Republican for President.

W. Carson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Liberal Committee, has announced his intention of giving his support for Grant, on the ground of good business policy, saying that he had no confidence in Greeley's financial ability. His course has taken the Democracy by surprise. His example, it is said, has been followed by other Democratic business men.

The Cleveland *Germania*, the oldest Democratic German paper in that city, and the *Anzeiger*, till recently a Greeley German paper, have both come out for Grant.

Frank Blair generally delivers his ideas with great directness and energy. His style, too, is often "peculiar." For instance, he says that if Gratz Brown were to sit down on a rotten apple it would make him drunk.

The Pittsburgh *Post* wants to know just exactly how much Grant is worth. The Pittsburgh *Post* must be edited by a woman.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

No; but "Methusalem" would be quite a brisk young fellow in comparison.

The Republicans of Rousseville had a torchlight procession on Friday night, which was an immense success. Hon. H. L. Richmond, candidate for Congress, made a speech.

The East Brady *Independent* says: "Colonel Sirwell is going for Greeley the same style he went for the Rebs at Stone River. This is a 'sucker' for some of our old Democrats. What makes it look bad is that the Colonel received the Democratic Greeley nomination for Congress in his county, a short time since."

The Democrats of New York have nominated Geo. W. Heiges and David M. Loucks for Assembly.

The Republicans of Berks county open their campaign this evening by a meeting at Reading. The principal speakers will be Gen. Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, candidate for Congress-at-Large; Prof. Chester N. Farr, of Reading, and others.

Mr. Buckalew made a speech at a Democratic meeting at Sunbury last Monday. The *American* says his speech "was very short and fell cold and lifeless upon the ears of his hearers. His theme was a mere recital of what he did as State Senator in passing three or four amendments to the Constitution, to be voted on this fall in regard to the State Treasurer and the public debt.

The Greeley journals affect smartness in nicknaming the Republican party as "Renoniantionists." So were the supporters of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln. The Boston *Journal* says: "The epithet can be meekly borne; it only means that the people are still disposed to retain in their own untrammelled hands the right to decide whom they will trust at the head of the Government."

A ruffian and blackguard has only to open his mouth and he will expose himself. This was illustrated by Kilpatrick the other night at a Greeley meeting. He opened his speech with a course and indecent attack upon Gen. Grant, as follows: "I'll tell you what Grant was. He used to peddle cord-wood, and it is still an open question whether he used to bring back the proceeds of his sales to his wife and family, or spend is all in drinking."

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, who has been reported among the "Greeley recruits," has written a letter to General Butler, in which he says he supports Grant rather than Greeley. He was on General Butler's staff during the war.

Hon. Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, left Washington upon his summer leave of absence on Thursday. He will devote his holidays to assisting in the canvass in Pennsylvania, and will speak at Emporium on the 14th, Beaver on the 15th and Sharon on the 16th inst., and afterwards fill other appointments. Mr. Haines is a popular and effective speaker, and widely known in Western Pennsylvania.

An enthusiastic anti-Greeley Democratic meeting was held at Atlanta, Georgia, on Monday last, under the supervision of the Young Men's Democratic Club. There were about 1,200 persons in attendance. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the party to eternal opposition to the Greeley ticket. Among the speakers present were Hon. James L. Seward, formerly a Member of Congress from the Third District, and a conspicuous Democratic leader in Georgia; Mr. Atkinson, a representative of the Democracy of the old school, and Col. W. H. Weems, one of the most popular and gifted of the late Confederate leaders in Georgia. A correspondent says it is by no means improbable that a coalition will be formed between the Republicans and the anti-Greeley Democrats of Georgia, whereby an anti-Greeley Democratic Governor will be elected and the electoral vote of the State cast for Grant and Wilson.

Governor Whyte, of Maryland, in a recent speech, made use of a now favorite expression among the Democrats. He said: "So far from Democrats abandoning their principles, or, indeed, abandoning their party name, I consider that, as a party in its solidarity—to use Kossuth's expression—it has taken Greeley and the Cincinnati platform for temporary purposes."

The Worcester *Spy* is authority for the announcement that John Quincy Adams, Jr., is for Grant and Wilson. It will not surprise us to find Charles Francis occupying the same position.

H. J. Jewett, a prominent Ohio politician, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Columbus district for Congress. Judge Van Trump was his competitor. It took 107 ballots to make the nomination.

NUGGETS FROM THE STUMP.

Striking Points of the Canvass as Viewed by Representative Statesmen.

Extracts from the Speeches of Senator Morton, Gov. Jewell, of Conn., Secretary Boutwell, Representative Dawes, Henry Wilson and Senator Conkling.

SENATOR MORTON ON GRANT AS A MAN.

Senator Morton at a great meeting in Rushville, Indiana, on Wednesday, said:

"There is no man who has the domestic virtues in larger measure than General Grant. There is no man who is truer to his friends, no matter whatever the clamor against his friends may be; when he believes that the man has done something wrong or is not a good man, he will not desert him but stand by him, let the whole country howl if it will. He is a man of frankness; a man of prudence. I have said he is a man of superior ability, and if a man's ability—whether he is a lawyer, a military man or a statesman—is best determined by what he accomplishes—then General Grant is a man of great ability. I want a man who can do a thing; I want a General who can win a battle, and not one who always procures defeats. After all the fashionable Generals had failed, General Grant led our armies on to victory, from one to another until he finally crushed the Rebellion at Appomattox. Beginning with Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburgh, Lookout Mountain, all along the line from Raphian to Richmond, ending finally at Appomattox, he never failed. He comprehended the Rebellion, he formed a plan of campaign that embraced all the rebel States, he gradually drew his coils around it, and finally, to use his own language, he crushed it like an egg shell. We owe more to him for the preservation of our country than to any other man, living or dead, [loud applause]; and he has been on the line of success as President of the United States. I am willing he should be judged by actual results. I shall not go over them again. He has held the reins of Government with a steady hand. You can all trust him; you have no fear of him doing foolish things; and now what you want, my friends, is stability. The business men of this country cannot afford to try experiments; they cannot afford to have a change. They have a man who has been tried, and has never failed; he has never been found wanting. They cannot afford to give him up and take a man who has never given any evidence of his administrative ability."

GOVERNOR JEWELL, OF CONNECTICUT, ON THE KEY NOTE VOTE OF THE CANVASS.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, addressed a Grant and Wilson Club at Orange, New Jersey, on Thursday night last. He said: "I do not appear to apologize for the Republican party. It needs no apology. No such talk comes from Connecticut, and I tell you such men as Grant and Wilson speak for themselves, and their records are spotless. The Republican party has stood by the great fundamental principles upon which it started, and exact justice to all. Sixteen years ago we began with a very small platform of equal rights, upon which we have constantly advanced. If Horace Greeley had not made any other mistake than say that 'if they wanted to go, let them go,' he showed himself in that to be unfitted to act as our leader. Now Horace says 'he wants to go,' and we say we will not let him. [Applause.] The Democratic party reminds me of an old lugubrious fellow who used to come begging victuals and old clothes at my father's house, and who went to say, 'I used to have a father and mother; my father died and my mother married again; my mother died and my father married again, and now I have no father and mother, but only two old niggers on my hands.' The Democrats will only have these two men, Greeley and Brown, like the two old niggers, upon their hands after election. We gave great amounts of money to quell the rebellion, and we have to pay, and bond as well, and now, having succeeded, we have an Administration which is paying the debt and lining up the bloody chasm as rapidly as possible. We cannot risk a change. The key-note of the Administration has been to make a man as safe in Alabama as in Maine, which has never been the case until now, and for that guarantee, if for no other, I am going to cast my vote for Grant. Liberalism in Connecticut is at a discount. We have all of it as we do of mosquitoes and fever and ague out West—they are always in the next town. The Democratic party seems to sustain itself now almost wholly by barefaced lies, a sure sign of dissolution in any party. When a party comes to such a strait it appears to have outlived its usefulness, which is the case with the Democracy."

HENRY WILSON ON GRANT'S SUPPORTERS.

Said Senator Wilson, in his speech at Laporte, Indiana, on Thursday:—"All that was good for the country and for humanity was in the Republican party, and all or any good to be found in the Cincinnati platform was taken and adopted from the Republican platform. General Grant was not a man who inspires enthusiasm. He did not do it in the field as a General, but he was a man whom the people felt confidence in, and would follow on that account. [Applause.] General Grant, said he, had made more friends for the future than any of his traducers; from Horace Greeley down. Ralph Waldo Emerson said that the weight of a sentence depended very much upon the man who spoke it. General Grant was behind the Philadelphia platform, and Horace Greeley behind the Cincinnati platform. The one had the honest patriotic people of the United States with him; the other had the men who had been trying for years to make up out of a million and a half of unregenerated rebels besides, with him, and it just remained for all candid, honest, patriotic men of every political complexion to say what side of the best right to the control of the government. "I am for purifying the Republican party," said the Senator; "and so are the men who turned their backs, but how," he asked "Why, simply by leaving it; and would added, the party is now purer and purer without them." [Shouts of "That's so."]

DAWES ON THE FINANCES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, made a speech to a rousing Republican meeting at Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, in which he entered into an elaborate and convincing review of the financial administration of Gen. Grant. His figures were not mere newspaper figures, but taken directly from the open books of the Treasury Department. He showed that the Administration had been faithful in collecting the revenue, and frugal in expending it. The customs receipts under Grant footed up to $858,000,000; the losses were $28,000, or one fifty-fifth of one per cent. Mr. Dawes paid an eloquent tribute to the character, honesty and fidelity of Gen. Spinner, who is a former resident of Herkimer County, which called forth tremendous applause. In the twelve years that Gen. Spinner had been Treasurer the enormous, almost incomprehensible sum of $55,000,000,000 had passed through Spinner's hands. Of this sum only one dollar per cent of one per cent., and this was stolen by defaulting clerks, who are now in the Penitentiary. [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. Dawes alluded to the reduction of the debt, and the reduction of expenses; showed that the expenses of the first year of Grant's Administration had been ninety-eight millions less than the last year of Johnson's administration, and all the subsequent years the ratio had steadily increased. Never before has this country seen so wonderful and splendid, so unapproachable a financial record. It was impossible for any administration, of whomsoever composed, of whomsoever sustained, to improve upon this showing. Figures cannot be magnetized into showing a more wonderful shrewdness, care and wisdom in the management of the moneys of a great nation. You cannot change for the better, are sure to change for the worse, perhaps, indeed, probably, for disaster and financial ruin. If such a financial administration as Grant's had been begun immediately after the war, the approaching Centennial of American independence would have found the debt wiped out, and not one farthing of taxes levied upon a prosperous people. Now we are told that the administration which has done all this is not to be trusted any longer. We are told that the party which has steadily, malignantly, doggedly opposed that administration in this policy is now to be trusted to continue that policy. Is this one of the marvels of politics? Is there not need for much mystery about this to bring the people into seeing that they are to be led themselves by thrusting out the administration which has brought this wonderful prosperity to them, and putting in an administration composed of men who have fought that prosperity tooth and nail.

SENATOR CONKLING ON THE SCHURZ-PLEASANTON AFFAIR.

Said Senator Conkling at Utica, on Wednesday night last: Public questions are dodged. The staple of the canvass is personal scandal, and here I want to say another word in reply to a recent allegation of Mr. Schurz. He says that in 1870 General Pleasanton and another unnamed man tried to bribe him with patronage to support the San Domingo treaty, and he believes the President was privy to the attempt. It is noticeable that Mr. Schurz did not resent the dishonorable approach. It is noticeable that he seems to have been selected by those who knew him as a man who would listen to a dishonorable offer. It is noticeable that although he stated to Pleasanton, as he says, his readiness to converse with the President, the time never came when the President was ready to converse with him. It is noticeable that Mr. Schurz in all his essays in the Senate insinuating against the President every bitter thing he lacked the courage to say, never ventured to attempt upon his virtue. But there are two things to which I call your attention. Mr. Schurz says, and Pleasanton says, that the conversation referred to took place in 1870, and it must have been before March, 1871, because it was when San Domingo was pending. Months after this, in August, 1871, Mr. Schurz delivered a prepared speech in Chicago, and in that speech stand these words: "My personal relations with the President were never otherwise than friendly. I complain of nothing." And when Mr. Schurz wrote and spoke these words did he believe the President had tried to bribe him? If he believed the President considered him purchasable, and had offered to buy his note, could he have said that his relations with the President were never otherwise than friendly? If Mr. Schurz is friendly with those who offer him a price for his vote as Senator, what manner of man is Mr. Schurz? "But," he adds, speaking of the President, "I complain of nothing," and now he seeks to be believed in the insinuation that months before he had been insulted and dishonored by the offer of a bribe, to which he believed the President privy. He attempts to bolster his insinuation up by the testimony of Pleasanton, whom the President was compelled to dismiss. But Pleasanton only condemns himself, without tarnishing the President.

BOUTWELL ON GRANT AND GREELEY.

At a great Republican meeting in Augusta, Maine, on Thursday night last, Secretary Boutwell made a speech, in which he briefly touched upon the character and standing of Grant and Greeley. He read an extract from the famous article in the *Tribune* of 1861, in which Mr. Greeley declared that the Southern States had a right to set up a nation if they choose, and asked the Republicans of Maine whether a man who could write these words in 1861, either honestly or as a strategist, is fit to be leagued with the destinies of a country? [Cries of "Never."] The simple question before the people now is, shall the Government of the country, as far as the Chief Magistrate is concerned, be transferred from the control of a man who has done more than any other man to save the country, to a man who a dozen years ago proposed to give the Government up? As to the personal character of Grant, Mr. Boutwell said, after emphatically stating that he had nothing to ask of him, being ready to surrender his position the moment it was wanted, that he saw in him a quiet, persistent (not obstinate,) patriotic, faithful officer—a man capable of meeting any question, either of a personal or private character, free from any prejudice whatever; able to comprehend every question of public policy; free from the spirit of self-seeking; devoted to the country, and asking nothing of the country which he thinks is not for its good.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Political Chess Board.

HOW IT LOOKS.

How the Nominations for Senator and Congressman was Received by the People.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1872.

There has not been a move made on the political chess board in this district for years that has given such universal satisfaction to our people as the nomination of W. S. Moore, Esq., candidate for Congress in this district. I think it would be safe to say that he is three hundred votes stronger in this county than any other man in the district. His unblemished character, his scholarly acquirements and his sunny manners have given him a hold upon the masses of his fellow citizens that is equalled by few and surpassed by none. You may expect to hear a good report from Washington county in October. Mr. Moore will be "a Congressman gained" in Pennsylvania.

Politics are warming up. The Liberal-Republican-Democrats and the Republicans both have meetings announced for Monday night, August 12. This is the night of the first day of our next term of Court. There is also a meeting of the County Central Committees of both political parties on that day, after which the campaign will open in earnest. The Republicans have reorganized the old Grant club, and are going to work to win. The State of North Carolina having gone Democratic (?) they are admonished that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Considerable interest is manifested as the result of the meeting of our Senatorial Conferees who are in session in your city to-day. But as Washington county was honored with a Congressman she could not very well insist on the Senator.

P. S.—Since writing the above I see by the GAZETTE of this morning that Senator Rutan has been renominated. We look upon this as a good nomination, and our Liberal friends will be complete put Washington county down for a good old-fashioned majority for the whole Republican ticket. Mc.

THE CAPITAL.

Recommendations for Release of Ku-Klux Prisoners.

The French Legation—Munificent Donation—Rules for Appointments in New York Custom House—Lieut. Grant's Reception in Russia—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1872.

THE KU-KLUX PRISONERS.

Since the letter of Gerrit Smith interesting for the imprisoned Ku-Klux at Albany, similar recommendations have been received from influential Republicans. The report of Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service, who has been directed by the President to investigate as to the several cases, will be laid before the President's action, who has already intimated a willingness to comply with the suggestions made.

APPOINTMENTS IN NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Treasury Department has adopted regulations providing that hereafter all appointments and promotions in the New York Custom House will be made in accordance with the results of public competitive examinations as prescribed in the rules governing the civil service. Local examining committees have been appointed for the Custom House and its several branches in that city.

LIEUT. GRANT'S RECEPTION IN PRUSSIA.

The *Evening Star* has published a letter from St. Petersburg denying the statement that the Emperor of Russia had declined to shake hands with Lieutenant Grant, and stating, on the contrary, that he was most kindly received, as also was General Sherman, not only by the Emperor, but by the entire Imperial family.

THE FRENCH LEGATION.

The new French Minister was yesterday seeking accommodations for the legation, and it is the intention of the French Government to be represented on a scale somewhat in advance of what has heretofore prevailed.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

W. W. Corcoran has sold his country seat, known as "Harvard," and donates the proceeds, $250,000, to the Gallery of Art, which he has already donated to the city of Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer, now south of the lower lakes, move into New England, with clearing weather and northerly winds from Lake Erie to West Virginia, extending eastward by Monday over the Middle and Eastern States, with south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas meantime from Virginia northward; variable southerly and north-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; northerly and westerly winds with clearing weather from Minnesota to Michigan and southward to the Ohio valley, extending by Monday to the lower lakes.

CRIMINALITIES.

Child Whipped to Death.

CHICAGO, August 10.—A shocking case of child murder is reported to have come to light at Naples, Illinois. A man named Hole disappeared from there a few days since under suspicious circumstances, and yesterday a new made grave was discovered near his house, in which was the body of a little nephew of his, whom it is said he had whipped to death.

THE MATTHEWS MURDER.

CHICAGO, August 10.—There appears to be but little doubt that Osborne, one of the men arrested in Peoria county, for the murder of Mrs. Matthews, a few days ago, is guilty. The proof was so strong that the sheriff and posse experienced great difficulty in keeping back the people, who gathered with the determination of lynching him, long enough to get him on the train to take him to jail.

A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Early this morning William Southgate, a young man whose parents reside in Covington, went to a cellar on Broadway and attacked Mrs. Duffey, an elderly woman, and a tenant of the room in the house, when she came down into the cellar for fuel. His weapon was an axe. Mrs. Duffey was struck on the head, and ran away, screaming. John Flatfoot, who came to her rescue, received a blow, severing his skull so that he died this evening. Mrs. Duffey's wounds are not fatal. Southgate has been in a lunatic asylum. He has been drinking lately, and is supposed to be insane. Southgate is in jail.

RIOTER SENTENCED.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 11.—Patrick Hester, the notorious leader of the "Molly McQuires" of this region, was yesterday sentenced to two years and seven months imprisonment for leading a riot at Shamokin last May and forcibly breaking open the Catholic cemetery.

LOUISVILLE.

Dredge Boats Tied Up.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 11.—While the dredge boats of the Canal Company were at work at 1 o'clock this morning removing the coffer dam at the upper basin of the canal, Gen. Murray, United States Marshal of Kentucky, appeared on the spot and ordered the dredging stopped. The boats' hands complied with the order, and the boats were tied up the rest of the day. There will be new developments tomorrow.

Punishing Lobbying.

ALBANY, August 9.—The Attorney General has applied for a Receiver for the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Woman's Institute in New York, on the grounds that a lobbyman last winter secured from the Legislature an appropriation of $9,500 to the Institute, with an understanding with the officers of the institution that he was to have all he secured over $5,000.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Mass Ratification Meeting in Greensboro', N. C.

A STIRRING SPEECH BY JUDGE SETTLE.

A Field Day in Politics in Fort Wayne, Ind.

B. GRATZ BROWN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Speech by Carl Schurz in Chicago.

A. J.'S RAVINGS IN KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Another Attempt of Sumner to Vindicate Himself.

Carl Schurz's Speech in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street, was crowded to-night to its utmost capacity by our German citizens, to listen to a speech by Senator Carl Schurz. The speaker dwelt upon the efforts contributed by each individual of the Republican party to its success, and that the past efforts did not warrant the present suspiseness to the welfare of the people at large. Oppression of the conquered, political corruption, and centralization of power in the hands of the Government were the natural results of any war, and were the present existing evils against which the Reformers had to contend. The placing of the ballot in the hands of the Southern blacks, as one of the results of the war, of necessity gave them a great power, which the whites would rebel against, and this opposition had necessarily forced at one time to spread its protecting arm over the whole Southern people for their individual protection. The Government should have granted universal amnesty to that people, in which Hogar and Albert Dubbie are to be the Directors on the part of San Francisco, and Mayor Brown, and Messrs. Colber and Pierce on the part of St. Louis. The Haywood is to insure the mail subsidy to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the others in proportion, which will raise to one million and a quarter dollars the private subscriptions. The Directors expect to obtain a vote for five per cent. subsidy by the fall.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF PRECIOUS STONES AND OIL SPRINGS.

A Los Angeles dispatch announces the arrival there of a party with Professor Glass, from a geological expedition through Arizona and New Mexico, and that they have with them a bundle of specimens of gold, silver and other ores, several pints of precious and doubtful stones found on the route from Fort Wingate to Albuquerque and on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is reported the "Ant Hills" precious stones were discovered at the surface. They have genuine rubies, the specimens ranging from a large pea downward. The diamonds, if any, are small and of poor quality. The gold and silver-bearing quartz near Fort Wingate. The party also claims to have discovered and located flowing oil springs that will yield from seventy to one hundred barrels per day. They will publicize the precise location. In old mounds and ruins of ancient cities they found relics of tools, pottery and woven cloth, centuries old. The party is not sanguine as to the diamond discoveries. Three pints of the stones will be tested and exhibited. They suffered privations on the road and narrowly escaped perishing in crossing the Colorado desert. The diamond excitement in this city is subsiding.

CASUALTIES.

Accident to the Steamer Bristol.

FALL RIVER, August 10.—The Narragansett Line steamer Bristol collided near Newport, this morning, with a bark, and being damaged, was run ashore near here in a sinking condition.

PROVIDENCE, August 10.—The steamer Bristol collided with the British bark B. Rogers, from Dublin, for orders, at anchor in Newport. The bark sunk and the Bristol made the landing at Newport and started for Fall River, but the water gained so fast that she was beached on the Rhode Island shore.

The bark Rogers, with which the Bristol collided, is loaded with iron, and was at anchor. The steamer cut a hole of six feet into the bark. The mate and two seamen on watch on the bark got aboard the steamer. When the steamer got clear of the bark the latter sank instantly. The Bristol will probably be got off on the beach in a few days.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Reports of passengers on the steamer Bristol are to the effect that no sail was put over the bow to stop the leak, and only fortunate circumstances prevented the steamer from sinking. The masts of the bark sunk by the Bristol are above water, and a light is affixed to one of them. At the time of the collision the steamer was running sixteen miles an hour. Before the bark sank, Newport, Mrs. Siebert, of Washington; Otto Erlbach and wife, of New Orleans, and a large number of other Western and Southern people. The owners of the bark will claim damages of the Narragansett Company, of which Jay Gould is President.

TERRIFIC FALL.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The scaffolding at No. 70 Third avenue, to-day gave way, and three men, Thomas Wall, Michael Malone and William Hanley, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Wall and Malone were fatally and Hanley seriously injured.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A Belize (Honduras) letter of the 24th ult. states that the schooner Lizzie Webster, from New Orleans, was wrecked on the island of Cozumel. The inhabitants discharged the cargo, one-third being seized for the Yucatan Government, one-third taken by the inhabitants for salvage, and the remaining third was stolen by the natives. The latter also stole all the clothing and everything else belonging to the passengers, some fifteen in number, including three ladies and seven children. When last heard from they were entirely destitute, and no vessel could be obtained at Belize to go to their rescue on account of the outrageous Mexican laws.

WIFE MURDERER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, August 11.—James Karnle was arrested in Williamsburg last night for the murder of his wife by throwing a kerosene lamp at her, which exploded, cutting her fearfully and setting fire to her clothing.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The steamer River Queen and propeller Smiler collided near West Point, on the Hudson river, late on Friday night, the former being damaged in the upper works.

DROWNED.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Walter Hutchings, drowned yesterday at Communipaw, was a son of Rev. Samuel Hutchings, of Newark.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 11.—Seven dwellings for one Street were burned last evening. Loss $20,000.

NOSE BITTEN OFF.

NEW YORK, August 11.—John Brennab, a prominent politician of Brooklyn, bit the nose off Peter Mullady in a drunken fight last night.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad to be Sold.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The sale of the St Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, better known as the North Missouri Railroad, at public auction in this city, on September 11th, will be announced on Monday. The sale was ordered by the United States Court on a petition of Wm. Hage, of Philadelphia, and others, to satisfy judgments against the road obtained by them last fall amounting to over half a million dollars. The railroad company made no defense.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Crispins Thrown Out of Work.

LYNN, August 10.—Over fifty of the heaviest shoe manufacturing concerns in Lynn employ no persons controlled by the Crispin associations after to-day. The Crispins have voted to withdraw their moneys from the Lynn Savings Bank, amounting to a million and a half, which the Crispins claim is used by the manufacturers and speculators.

BALTIMORE.

United Brethren in Christ.

BALTIMORE, August 10.—The Board of Missions of the United Brethren in Christ are in annual session here. Bishop Glossbrenner, of Dayton, Ohio; Bishop Weaver, of Baltimore, Md.; Bishop Edwards, of Lexington, Ill., and Bishop Dickson, of Muscatine, Iowa, with a number of leading church members are present, and thus repeated the indignity. Sumner quotes the statements of A. M. Green and James Wormley (colored), to show that Douglass complained of the neglect and felt it keenly. Sumner adds that Douglass, at his house, said he felt the President's neglect, which was less excusable as he had gone to San Domingo at the express invitation of the President, and on his return was insulted on board the Potomac mail packet, and that an investigation by President Grant would have been a proper rebuke to those who had insulted him.

A. J.'s Ravings at Knoxville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, August 11.—Ex-President Johnson spoke here last evening for two hours and a quarter. Johnson said he was no candidate for office. The Government had been drifting from constitutional moorings, and become a plaything of an irresponsible Congress at the dictation of an usurping executive. He reviewed President Grant's administration with severity, and discussed official "gift taking" as bribery. He favored one term, and the election of President by a direct vote. The re-election of Grant would be a national disaster. He accepted Greeley on the principle of universal pressure and circumstances beyond human control, which has limited the choice to two men. Patriots cannot hesitate to choose Greeley. It is no time to say this or that is or is not my party, but let us all unite. In saying this is my country, the country must have reconciliation, restoration, civil rights to all citizens, confidence between sections, and reform of civil service. He pleaded for the return of the ancient reverence for the Constitution and official obligations.

A Field Day in Politics in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

FT. WAYNE, IND., August 11.—Yesterday was a lively day in this city. Senator Wilson in the afternoon made his great speech in defense of the Administration to a large and enthusiastic audience. Several of the surrounding counties sent in delegations by special trains. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession in honor of the news from North Carolina. Senator Pratt, of Logansport, delivered to a large audience in the rink a masterly speech of two hours' duration, which was much praised for its fairness and ability.

Senator Wilson left for his home in Natick last evening, after addressing an immense crowd at Warsaw.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—River falling; 4 feet scant in canal; 2 feet scant in chute; hot and showery; mercury ranged 90. Arrived—Shamrock, Cincinnati; Cameua, Cairo; Arlington, St. Louis. Reported—Arlington, Cincinnati; Shamrock, Memphis.

CALIFORNIA.

Proposed Railroad Consolidation—Reported Discovery of Precious Stones and Oil Springs.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The California Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company is to be incorporated to-day with the Haywood Railroad. R. G. Sneath, J. Zeligman, W. P. Jones, F. C. Merrill, M. J. O'Connor, J. Billy, Richard Tobin, Volney Hogar and Albert Dubbie are to be the Directors on the part of San Francisco, and Mayor Brown, and Messrs. Colber and Pierce on the part of St. Louis. The Haywood is to insure the mail subsidy to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the others in proportion, which will raise to one million and a quarter dollars the private subscriptions. The Directors expect to obtain a vote for five per cent. subsidy by the fall.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, my acknowledgments are due you for the ample provision you have made for the varylig exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and gentlemen, although the wants and expectations of the country seem to outstrip every effort of Parliament in its career of progressive legislative improvement, I notice with satisfaction the main additions which you have been enabled to make during the present year to our laws. The act in reference to outrages of the Natives, by the Chiefs in the Islands of Fiji is well designed, by providing for more easy and effectual prevention and punishment of the offences at which it is aimed, to promote the security of life and property and the honor of the empire. The act for the localization of the army, while it strengthens the defensive system of the country, will lend indispensable aid in effecting those important reforms which have been approved by Parliament. The act which establishes the ballot will assist to secure alike the independence of the voter and the tranquility and purity of elections for members of Parliament. Although you have been unable during the present session to mature any measure directed against corrupt practices in the choice of members of the House of Commons, I observe with pleasure that the cognate subject of municipal elections has been carefully considered, and that you have presented to me a law which is well calculated to check existing evils and which provides a tribunal for trying the validity of such elections. By the Scottish education act you have made provision for the further extension and greater efficacy of the training of the young throughout Scotland in accordance with the conscientious convictions of different classes of the people and with the principles of religious freedom. The act for establishing a board of local government in Scotland, modeled on the English statute of 1871, supplies the machinery for giving effect to many useful laws, and promises to extend within that portion of the United Kingdom the benefits of popular local institutions. The measure for the amendment of the act of uniformity based upon careful inquiry and on a large amount of ascertained consent, has, without offense or shock, introduced useful modifications into the conditions of divine worship to which a large portion of my subjects are warmly attached. The public health act, though it does not embrace all the enactments which could be desired, has, by the establishment of efficient and duly organized local authorities, done much, both for the enforcement of the present sanitary laws and for rendering more easy what yet remains to be accomplished by way of further legislative provision on the subject. The act for regulating the custody and management of the large funds held by the Court of Chancery will relieve a numerous class of suitors in that court from the circumstances in which they may heretofore have been more or less exposed, and likewise tend to increase the stability of our finances.

I am gratified to find by the acts for the regulation of railways that you have been enabled to supply new securities for the safety and advantage of large bodies of my subjects engaged in this great branch of industry. The enactments which you have framed for the application of the licensing system constitute a sensible improvement upon this existing law. I trust the several regulations for the police which they include will be found conducive to the public weal.

I am able to speak favorably both of the tranquility and the growing prosperity of Ireland. The revenue is in a flourishing condition. We I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry. I hope it will be present to mind that periods of unusually rapid changes in prices of commodities and in the value of labor are likewise periods which more than ever call for the exercise of moderation and forethought.

In bidding you farewell, I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of Almighty God and imploring their continuance.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

LONDON, August 10.—General Sherman visited Woolwich Arsenal yesterday, and witnessed several experiments. He subsequently lunched with the officers, and returned last night to London.

A CHANCE IN RAILWAY RATES.

Passenger fares and freight tariffs on the English railways have increased in consequence of the advance in coal.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER OPENED.

The Portland breakwater was formally opened to-day by the Prince of Wales.

FRANCE.

DIPLOMATIC.

PARIS, August 10.—A dispatch from Trouville states that Gontant Byron, Minister to Berlin, who has been in consultation with President Thiers, and received full instructions from him concerning the fulfillment of the conditions of the evacuation treaty, and also with regard to the approaching conference between the three European Emperors, will return at once to his post at Berlin.

Count De Vogue, French Ambassador to Turkey, has resigned because certain of his official actions failed to meet the approval of Count De Remusat. Admiral Rouciere Le Nowry will probably be Count De Vogue's successor.

TRANSPORTATION OF COMMUNISTS.

Six hundred Communist prisoners, who since their conviction have been incarcerated in the military prison on the Island of Aix, sailed yesterday on the transport Garonne for New Caledonia, where they are to serve out the sentences imposed upon them.

WEST INDIES.

FOREIGN LOAN NOT REQUIRED.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 24.—The proposed foreign loan of three millions is not required. The Senate has accepted a loan of one million.

THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

General Brice is expected to go to Berlin for the purpose of remonstrating with the German Government about the late bombardment.

THE COUNTRY QUIET.

HAVANA, August 10.—Advices from San Domingo to the 1st inst. report the country tranquil. Cabral has disbanded his forces and gone to Port au Prince, to offer his services to the citizens. Luperon's popularity has relapsed.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Subsequent to the defeat of Manaza's column, Commander Reina's regiment attacked the Cubans twice, killing twenty-seven of their number. The Spaniards lost one killed and several wounded.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

KINGSTON, JAM., August 3.—Advices from Peru to the 27th of July state that a revolution was begun by Gutierrez, who proclaimed himself dictator and assassinated President Balta. The people were indignant at the murderer, and captured Gutierrez while trying to escape. The Government forces

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MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 90¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 115⅝@115¾.

WE HAVE received from Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, his "Handbook of Politics" for 1872. This is a very valuable work, and the pains-taking care displayed upon it has rendered it invaluable to every business man as well as politician. It is thoroughly impartial, reliably accurate and a perfect work of its kind.

THE English House of Commons, after a full discussion of the question, has rejected the bill to abolish capital punishment by a majority of one hundred and thirty-one. In the course of the debate, reference was made to the report of the Tuscan Minister of Justice, where he says murderers have nearly doubled in Tuscany since capital punishment was abolished there, and that these increased murders are, for the most part, committed for the sake of plunder. It may be added that the infliction of capital punishment is rare in England, and is only carried out in cases of marked atrocity.

THE National Educational Association is in session in Boston, and papers have been submitted by leading educators of the country on pertinent topics. Hon. John Eaton in discussing "the educational lesson of statistics," according to the census of 1870, said over 6,550,000 pupils are reported in the 124,000 schools of the country. Of this number of pupils 232,000 were foreign. These scholars were instructed by over 219,000 teachers, 93,000 of these being males. The total expenditure for instruction was $94,194,090. The extremes of expenditure per head are: In Arkansas 64 cents and in Connecticut $3.90.

WHILE past conduct, conviction and interest all unite to swell the Republican vote in this State at both of the coming elections, and pare from the Democratic what it cannot afford to lose, the indications are abundant that this will be the case. The brilliant record and public services of General Hartranft, so worthily recognized by the party, have the singular good fortune of being recognized too by his opponent. Before his own nomination was contemplated, Mr. Buckalew said:

"I know General Hartranft well, both as a public officer and a man. As Auditor General he has shown himself a most faithful, upright, efficient and accommodating officer, and he would make an excellent Governor."

ONE of the most serious questions that enter into the Presidential issues, is that of the effect of Greeley's election on the prosperity and credit of the country. We learn that this phase of the subject is attracting the most serious attention on the part of capitalists throughout the land. So many schemes of plunder must, in the nature of things develope, with Greeley's election, that it is thought by many the financial prosperity of the country would be well nigh prostrated. It is entirely certain, at all events, that under President Grant, the country has gained steadily in all the elements of prosperity. We have had no financial reverses whatever, while our towns and cities have steadily grown in wealth and population. Is it wise to refuse to leave well enough alone?

THE examination of rebel archives at Washington discloses the fact that during the war Buckalew was something more than a rebel sympathizer—he was an active aider and abettor of the Southern rebels. Whatever the accumulation of evidence may be, nothing better illustrates this fact than the "camp meeting" of deserters and draft resisters, that was held by him. He sent his private carriage to have them brought in, and such as had been imprisoned at Fort Mifflin for particularly rabid secessionism were given the places of honor. After the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels, and the terrible battle of Gettysburg, how delightful it will appear to have a person who sympathized with the rebels who came to burn and slaughter, made Governor of the State! This will be bridging the bloody chasm with a vengeance.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS have achieved a triumph in Scotland of the right sort. Female students of medicine have long been knocking at the doors of the Scotch University for permission to complete their full curriculum as students of the healing art, and for permission to graduate on the same terms as male students. This has been refused by the University, and a Miss Blake, and other female students, commenced an action against the University authorities in the Court of Sessions at Edinburg. The Court has decided in their favor, and the female students can now claim as a right what they have long sought as a favor. The decision is especially awkward for those Professors in the University who have all along proclaimed that rather than teach women they will resign their Professorships. This is one of the advances of "woman's rights" that sensible people will very generally applaud.

THE New York *Herald*, unstable as the weather in politics, but so far in this campaign decidedly favorable to Mr. Greeley, takes the philosopher to task "on the blind and unreflecting enthusiasm" of the managers of the canvass, and urges him "to leave off chopping unnecessary wood, eating indigestible clams and taking fatiguing journeys, and to give the benefit of his brains to those who are conducting his campaign." The *Herald* declares "the great financial and commercial interests of the country and the solid phalanx of the laboring classes," stand aloof from the liberal movement, and they are likely to determine the canvass. Of the former element it says:

"The probability is that the solid commercial strength of the country will be arrayed against a change, especially as the eccentric and experimental character of the liberal candidate will scarcely recommend him to the confidence of the moneyed interests."

It also thinks the "steady men of toil" may find national affairs are well managed for the practical reason that work is plenty, wages good, and living cheap. Not a bad idea certainly. It then submits a pretty hard nut for the Greeleyites to crack in this plain statement:

"The Republican majorities in a large number of States at the last Presidential election were tremendously heavy and will be hard to overcome. The list of some of the strongest Grant States is a formidable one—In Iowa, forty-six thousand; in Kansas, seventeen thousand; in Maine, twenty-eight thousand; in Massachusetts, seventy-seven thousand; in Michigan, thirty-one thousand; in Minnesota, fifteen thousand; in Missouri, twenty five thousand; in New Hampshire, seven thousand; in Ohio, forty-one thousand, in Pennsylvania, twenty-nine thousand, in South Carolina, seventeen thousand; in Tennessee, thirty thousand; in Vermont, thirty-two thousand; in Wisconsin, thirty-four thousand. These are the solid bulwarks yet to be demolished by the liberal reform batteries, and we can conceive of nothing powerful enough to break them down short of a tidal wave such as that which swept the old Tammany organization out of existence last November."

But that "tidal wave" is precisely running in a direction contrary from that desired to sweep Mr. Greeley's hermorphradite craft into the desired haven.

THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND.

No act of Parliament has been passed in England for centuries, implying such a surrender of power by the aristocracy of the country as the ballot bill; yet no sign of popular thankfulness has been made, and the people are as unmoved over their triumph as if the law was merely a trivial matter and not a concession that forty years ago was agitated for with revolutionary fervor. This shows, it seems to us, that the English do not regard the ballot as a concession to be jubilant over, but merely a right long withheld but now reclaimed by the power of the people.

The new ballot law is limited in its operations to ten years, and may therefore be called experimental, but as this proviso was merely inserted to smooth its passage by the House of Lords, it amounts to nothing. Once conceded the ballot is never likely to be withdrawn. The law does away with the old forms of making nominations for members of Parliament, so puzzling to Americans. At the appointed time for the nomination, which is a legal formality in England, the candidates or their proposers and seconders, attend at the place named in the call. If no more persons are nominated than are to be elected, the election is declared at once. Otherwise the list of candidates is posted up, advertised and made known in other ways, and a day fixed for the balloting. The election district is divided into polling places, and each polling place is divided into polling stations, if the number of voters is too large to allow all the voters to deposit their votes in the time allowed. A presiding officer is appointed for each station, and the only persons, except the presiding officer and necessary assistants, who are permitted to remain in the room while the election goes on, are a single agent of each candidate. The latter are allowed only to watch that there is no personation of voters; they are strictly prohibited from exercising any influence whatever over the voters. The ballots are to be printed and bound up like check books, the coupon and the remaining part of the ballot being numbered alike. On the ballots are to be printed the names of all the candidates in alphabetical order.

The mode of voting will strike Americans as very unwieldly, but it is commendable so far as it aims to secure absolute secrecy, and therefore perfect independence, on the part of the voter, a reform of great importance in manufacturing districts and among the tenantry on the large landed estates whose votes have heretofore been regarded by the aristocratic land owners as their own personal property. The manner of voting prescribed is detailed by an English paper as follows: The elector goes to the presiding officer of the polling station with his ballot and satisfies him that he is entitled to vote. The presiding officer puts an official stamp on the ballot so that it is visible on both sides, puts the number of the ballot on the back of the paper, and on the face of the counterfoil, and calls out the number, name and description of the voter as he hands over the paper. The voter goes at once into a private room, makes a cross opposite the name of the candidate or candidates for whom he votes, folds the paper to show the official mark and so as to conceal the number of the ballot, and carries it to the presiding officer, who thereupon deposits it in the box. If he accidentally spoils a ballot he receives another and the first is cancelled. Only blind persons, Jews (when the election is held on Saturday) and illiterate persons are allowed to call upon any person to make up their ballots, and there is a very heavy penalty upon any one who exhibits his ballot after it has been prepared. There is a special provision for persons who claim to vote on the name of a person who has already voted. Special ballots, on colored paper, are to be prepared for them. There are very strict rules regarding the counting of votes. They are to be counted invariably with the faces up, and no person is to be permitted to see the back of any ballot so as to discover the number of the paper. The counting is to take place in the presence of agents of the candidates, and, on the completion of it, the papers are to be sealed up, and, together with all the documents connected in any way with the election, transmitted to the proper officer of the government. The result and the vote for each candidate will be immediately published.

"THE SAME OLD PARTY."

The animated discussion of political issues, which has taken place during the past few weeks, has not only served to inaugurate what promises to be one of the most exciting campaigns the country has known, but it has also cleared the atmosphere, so that the true nature of the canvass begins to be seen. Nearly all the prominent personages of the nation have ranged themselves on one side or the other, and their reasons for any action requiring explanation have been fully given to the public. Those who have deserted from the Republican party have generally proclaimed one of two reasons—that the "re-election of President Grant would not, in their judgment, be for the best interests of the country, or that in joining cause with Greeley they were still Republicans, the Democracy having gone over to him, and not he to them. In the face of several circumstances that may be mentioned, it is exceedingly difficult to see how all this can be true.

The Cincinnati platform was evidently constructed with a view to its acceptance at Baltimore. The chairman of the National Democratic Committee was there, in full collusion with the Liberals while their platform was being brought into shape. The strong amnesty clause was precisely what Democrats north and rebels south were sure to agree on in a regular Democratic Convention; and the resolution eliminating the question of protection from the National canvass, and relegating it to the Congressional districts, was intended to catch Democratic votes, and to meet Democratic views. The balance of the platform is made up either of generalities or abuse of President Grant's administration, either of which is, of course, good Democratic doctrine. And all this was not accidental. It was part and parcel of a plan to make the Cincinnati Convention a mere tender to that at Baltimore. The nomination of Greeley and Brown is of small importance. Either of them will do precisely what their political supporters require them to do. Greeley has been trained in that school, and Brown is a mere puppet in the hands of Frank Blair.

The evidence that Greeley, Brown, the Cincinnati platform and such Liberal Republicans as have been drawn in are mere veneering, put on to hide the ugliness of the old Democratic, pro-rebel party, is of the clearest character. The arguments used in the canvass, by speakers and the press, are of the same tenor. The *Post*, of this city, treats its few Liberal allies with the most absolute contempt. Its style of argument is that of the old slavery times. It cracks a slave driver's whip over its confederates, and seeks to force them along in thorough subserviency to Democratic demands. It has no mellow word, or courtly phrase, or brotherly sentiment, for those who have become coadjutors. If Old Mortality himself were the presiding genius of the *Post's* editorial columns it could not more perfectly reflect the small, narrow and contemptible spirit of antebellum slavery times. So with their press throughout the country. While they treat with cold indifference, or positive insult, their new allies, the *Tribune* is entirely subservient to them—defending their measures and applauding their men.

Another class of evidences are equally significant. While the best men in the Democratic party have either denounced the bargain with the Conservatives, or have left the party because of it, their accessions from Republican ranks have generally been of corrupt men, or disappointed office seekers. The Republican party is immeasureably purer to-day, because of the Liberal-Democratic partnership, than it was just before the bargain between them was made. It resembles the effect produced by the firing on Sumpter. Then the purer Democrats forgot for a time their party affiliations, and remembered that they were patriots. So to-day there are thousands who were Democrats, and still are in heart, who repudiate the corrupt bargain made, and say that they will support Grant and Wilson sooner than ratify it by their votes. Sumner and Banks, McClure and Farnsworth, Scovel and Lowry, are fair examples of the best class of adherents to the Liberal movement. McClure is the apostle of Liberalism,—a man who generally violates his pledges, and who to-day is oposing Grant in the face of solemn written declarations of a purpose to do otherwise.

From these facts we derive the following conclusions: That once in power, and we shall have a new era of the old time Democratic misrule. Free trade would be the smallest evil inflicted on the country. Rebel pensions, and a practical development of slavery would soon be among the facts demonstrated. This is not more unlikely than what has already come to pass. A year ago, it seemed quite as likely that Jeff Davis would be the Presidential candidate of Republican party, as that Horace Greeley would occupy the position he now does. We also conclude that the common sense, and native honesty of the American people will enable them to penetrate the thin disguises of the Democracy. They see and know that it is the "same old party," and knowing, will repudiate it.

AN ITALIAN SILK COMPANY.

A Visit to the Most Extensive One in Italy —Antiquity of Silk Culture.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from the Lake of Limo, gives an interesting account of a visit to the silk factory of Signor Viscardi, one of the most extensive in Italy.

THE COCOONS.

I was first introduced to the "fabbrica," a long substantial building of brick, on the ground floor of which are the steam engine and heating room, the latter a small apartment, the temperature of which is raised to one hundred and eighty degrees Fahrenheit. In this the cocoons are placed on shelves, for the purpose of killing the worm which lies within its silken shell like the kernel in the nut. When this is neglected the worm generates its young, which pierce the walls of the cocoon, thus rendering it unfit for use. An hour generally suffices for this purpose, and the cocoon may then be kept for months and even years without risk of deterioration.

The best cocoons are imported from Japan, and from them the finest qualities of silk are manufactured; the climate being considered much more favorable for their successful development. They are of various shades, golden yellow, green and white, and of various sizes, the average being little larger than the ordinary peanut and somewhat similar in shape. They are also double as well as single, and the former being of inferior quality, are used only in the manufacture of the various grades of sewing silk.

SPINNING THE SILKEN FIBRE.

Ascending to the second floor, a busy scene meets the eye, the whirl of machinery and the busy hands of the operatives reeling the scenes of a New England factory. Scores of girls are seated on either side of the long room, and before each is a copper vessel filled with boiling water. Into these the cocoons are placed and stirred with a long, fine brush, which loosens the fibre and renders it more susceptible of spinning. The silken, web-like fibre is then passed over a small wheel, and from it wound upon a larger reel until the cocoon or shell breaks. The residue of this is utilized by smaller establishments, which manufacture from it inferior grades of silk. The dead worm, which experiment has shown to possess valuable fertilizing properties, is sold to the farmer at the rate of $2 per hundred weight.

The fibre thus spun is nearly as fine as the spider's web, and so delicate that nearly three hundred would be requisite to produce a thread of the consistency of sewing silk. The silk then passes through four successive processes of spinning, by each of which it is increased in consistency and tenacity, and finally bound in strands, of regulated size and packed in bundles ready for shipment to the large establishments of France, Germany and Italy, where it is dyed and manufactured into velvets, material for dresses, and other articles of wearing apparael.

The market value of the silk thus prepared is fifty francs, or about ten dollars per pound, while that made from the double cocoon brings less than one-third this amount. The imported cocoon is bought for four francs, or about eighty cents per pound, and fifteen pounds of the latter are requisite to produce a single pound of spun silk.

THE EMPLOYES NEARLY ALL FEMININE.

Signor Viscardi employs during the summer months three hundred and fifty hands, and during the winter season five hundred. All, with the exception of a foreman and a dozen assistants, are women and girls. Most of the latter are recruited from the peasantry of the neighborhood, while others living at a distance reside in the homes but once a week. The men are paid two francs, or about forty cents, per day, while the female operatives, divided into three categories, according to age and the character of their duties, are paid from three to twenty cents per day, the latter being the highest paid for female labor. They commence work soon after daybreak, or about five o'clock, and, with an hour and a half interval for dinner, labor until half-past seven, or thirteen hours daily. "But how do your operatives live?" I asked my host; "they are all neatly clad, healthy in appearance, and seem to lack nothing."

"Oh, they live most simply," said he. They drink no wine, seldom eat meat; bread and broth is their staple, and in the fall during the 'vintage' they indulge in the luxury of sour wine and water. They are healthy and contented, and know nothing of luxuries."

HISTORY OF SILK CULTURE.

The silk worm was discovered in China and its utility first developed more than two thousand years prior to the Christian era by the reigning Empress, who to this day is regarded by the Chinese as the fitting divinity and protectress of the silk industry.

The fabric was first used only in the manufacture of banners and imperial insignia; later it became an article of dress, but owing to its extreme cost was used only by members of the imperial household, and not until centuries later was it known to Western Asia and Europe.

To the Emperor Justinian we are indebted for its introduction into Western Asia and thence into Europe. Accounts of travelers having reached him of the beauty of the fabric, he resolved to procure it for the use of his court. For this purpose he sent forth a company of magii, who, clad in priestly garb, were enabled to penetrate far into Asia. Under the pretext of a religious mission, eluding the vigilance and jealousy of the natives, they so far secured their confidence as to be able to learn the habits of the silk-worm and the manner of its development. Securing a number of the worms, they secreted them in the hollow of their staves, and returning to Constantinople laid before their Sovereign the results of their mission. The culture of the mulberry tree and the raising of the silk-worm simultaneously commenced, and the use of the fabric gradually extended from the court to the nobles and wealthier classes, subsequently finding its way into Greece and Southern Italy. Manufactures rapidly increased, and invention was stimulated to increase the facilities for its production.

In the latter part of the last century Jacquard, of Lyons, introduced new and valuable improvements, which were deemed of so great value to commerce that the first Napoleon publicly recognized his services as of national importance, and rewarded the inventor with a pension. Upon the downfall of his august protector, however, he was persecuted for his political opinions, and his contribution to the commercial prosperity of his country in the stimulus which his genius had given to its most important and valuable industry remained unrecognized, and only the past year was a subscription opened to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to his memory at Lyons.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, the very type of a burly Englishmen, always in the best of health, has engaged passage for New York, and will arrive here in October. He will remain in the country six or seven months, and lecture in the principal cities.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE N. Y. *Herald* is publishing Stanley's narrative of his journey through Central Africa in search of Livingstone. So far it is rather stupid reading.

THE celebrated Lord Ross telescope has an aperture of six feet, so the twenty-six inch instrument presented to Washington and Lee College is not the largest in the world by ten inches.

THE cash value of a Chinaman's pig-tail has been judicially established in Portland, Oregon, where thirty Canoasians, who had by force shorn a Celestial heathen of his queue, were recently fined $20 a piece, or $600 in all.

SOMEBODY has asserted that the progeny of a house fly, during a single season, amounts to 2,080,320 individuals. To test this would be easy. Let some one keep a common house fly in a room for a season, and spend the rest of the year in counting the resulting insects.

THE newest cause of hydrophobia is in Louisville, Kentucky. The *Courier-Journal* of that city relates it. The patient falls on the ground and barks like a dog. This she has been doing about every two months, for the last thirty years. The cause assigned is the bite of a dog when she was a child. She is now a middle-aged woman and the mother of a large family. Such cases as this strengthen the growing presumption that hydrophobia is a disease of the imagination.

CHICAGO has developed a new branch of furtive industry. Two ladies who had just drawn $5,000 from a bank in that city, were followed by two thieves, who dropped lighted matches on the dress of one of the ladies, and then exclaimed politely, "Madame, your dress is on fire," in the hope that in the consequent confusion they might secure the money. The ladies retained their presence of mind, however, and declined assistance in extinguishing the conflagration

A TEMPERANCE festival at the Crystal Palace, England, under the auspices of the National Temperance League, was very numerously attended, and on the whole successful. The "novel experiment" of forbidding the sale of all intoxicating drinks at the refreshment bars was tried; but not a small proportion of the crowd either belonged to the general public, or recognizing a distinction between temperance and total abstinence, evinced decided displeasure at the innovation.

INTERNATIONAL societies do not appear to thrive on the soil of England. At a recent annual convention of the order at Nottingham there were but twenty-two members present. On a call for reports of progress, only two sections reported, one with one hundred and fifty members, and the other "not strong in numbers, but enthusiastic," etc. The financial difficulty was mentioned. The assessment on members is three-pence each, and it does not seem to have been very productive.

THE funeral of JUAREZ, in the city of Mexico, was an imposing spectacle. The corpse was interred in the Pantheon. The streets and houses were draped with mourning, and the procession bore numberless emblems of grief. Fully 70,000 spectators lined the streets through which it passed. Nearly all the foreigners in the capital were present at the ceremonies, as were all the public officers and foreign diplomatists. An address was made by American Minister Nelson on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

SOME shrewd fishers on Lake Erie have adopted a very effectual way of catching fish by exploding nitro-glycerine under the surface of the lake, and thereby murdering their game in large quantics. The expedient, expressly for this purpose, may be a new one, but some years ago when Diamond Reef, between New York and Governor's Island, was removed, nitro-glycerine was used, and so many fish were stunned or killed by the concussion that the workmen were abundantly supplied with them, and many were allowed to go to waste.

THE Hartford *Post* says that General W. B. Franklin of the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of that city, who returned from Europe, brought with him an order from the French Government for the manufacture of eighty thousand improved Chassepot guns, to be used with metallic cartridges. The guns are similar to the Chassepot, except that the gun will be cocked by the throwing back of the breech-piece, thus combining three motions in one. The work is to be finished in four years, and the price will be about one million of dollars.

ONE of the oldest and largest dealers in real estate in New Orleans has furnished the *Picayune* with a memorandum of the rate of State taxes that he has paid on city property since 1864, this rate being on every one hundred dollars of the amount assessed. In 1864 he paid at the rate of 39 1-6 cents on the $100; in 1865, 37½ cents, in 1866, 37½ cents; in 1867, 52½ cents; in 1868, 52½ cents, together with a special tax of $1 on the $100; in 1869, 52 cents; in 1870, 52 cents making $1 62½ in all; in 1869, 55 cents; in 1871, $1 45; and in 1871, $2 15, which is an increase over the lowest rate in this series of years of nearly 600 per cent! This tax is payable in cash.

A LETTER from Berlin represents Prince Bismarck in a new light—in that, namely, of a paper-maker. The paper manufactory established by the Imperial Chancellor on his estate at Varzin has proved so successful, says the writer, that it is impossible to meet the large orders which come from England. The paper is made of chips of fir—that, at least, is the chief element—and the annual consumption of fir trees is at the rate of 600 klafter to keep the manufactory supplied. The fir forests in the vicinity, which it has been found necessary to acquire, will furnish ample supplies for several years of the raw material for Prince Bismarck's paper mill.

FOR years Liverpool has disgraced Englishmen. It has been thrown in their teeth everywhere. The number of drunkards brought up every Monday runs from 200 to 250. Fines were powerless to keep the number under these high figures. Clergymen preached against drunkenness, and the magistrates, in their wisdom, tried what free trade in public houses would do. But the evil rose day by day, until Mr. Gladstone and his brother magistrates called in the aid of the press—not by its editorial, but by its news columns. For six months past every Monday's drunkard has had his name and occupation printed in full. Masters and parents and friends now know if those connected with them have been really "ill" or "from home." And what is the result? There is a fall of one-third in the charges for drunkenness, and about the same of crime in general. So much for newspapers and enterprising magistrates.

A TERRIBLE danger threatens the foundations of the British constitution, to say nothing of the by-laws. A footman was recently brought before a London magistrate and sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days for using bad language at the private entrance of the St. James Theatre, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. In sentencing him the justice used the following harsh expressions, which should call fer an indignation meeting of the yellowplush brotherhood. Said Mr. Newton: "The insolence of London footmen standing outside doors at parties and theatres is well known, and I have heard it myself. Such conduct in the presence of the Prince and Princess is a most unheard of thing," and so poor Jeames was locked up. Insolence is the flunky's dignity, and it is dreadful to think of its being suppressed.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Independent Belge* states that when Admiral Topete got information relative to the intended attack on King Amadeus, he at once communicated with the Ministry, and Ruiz Zorilla, the Premier begged the King not to go to the garden fete. The King said he would not, but subsequently took it into his head that this alleged plot only existed in the nervous minds of his advisers and decided that he would go. The Queen said that if he went she went. On having the gardens the King was again warned of danger, and begged to return by another route, but he obstinately refused. All's well that ends well, and probably his defiance of danger has done him some service, but it is idle to attempt to take care of such a man.

ACCORDING to the New York *Bulletin*, one object of the Commission now sitting at Brownsville, Texas, is to pave the way for the annexation of the Rio Grande country to the United States. The *Bulletin* says a proposition will be made by our Government for a joint military occupation of the States of Tamaulipas and Nueva Leoni with a view to the mutual protection of the lives and property of the citizens of both countries. Should the proposition be accepted, the Administration will, in the course of time, open negotiations for the tranfer of the whole territery thus occupied, in consideration of a small indemnity.

THE Paris *Figaro* affirms, with unconcealed satisfaction, that the government of M. Thiers is really going to concede the rights to open hells for gambling at the French watering-places and elsewhere. The old reasons are given—that is to say, the needs of the treasury, the great advantage to France in drawing trade, and, not least, if last, the injury to be inflicted on the enemy by hurting Baden, Hombourg, and the rest. A voice that cannot be eradicated, argues the *Figaro*, with Mephistophelian sophistry should be permitted and controlled.

PERSONAL.

ANGEL ITURBIDE, a son of the ex-Emperor of Mexico, died in Mexico City the same day on which President Juarez expired.

STOKES, Fisk's murderer, wants to get out of the Toombs on bail, because of bronchitis. Poor fellow; his place is certainly not in prison.

THE Queen of Denmark has been sued for a dry goods bill of $104. She thought the bill exorbitant, and refused to pay it, thus setting a good example to the people.

Mr. Gladstone paid a glowing tribute to the oratorical powers of Americans in general, and General Schenck in particular, at a recent dinner given to the Ministry by the Lord Mayor of London.

FINANCIAL prudence has hitherto prevented Jay Cooke from marrying, but, the National Banks, the last United States loan, and the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds being all safe, he will undertake a wife.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN writes the "applause" and "laughter" and the remarks of "A Voice," in the reports of his speeches which he prepares for the press. By this means Mr. Train is sure to get the ejeculations in at the right place.

THE degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Captain James B. Eads at the late commencement of the State University of Missouri, on account of the wonderful skill and science which he has exhibited in the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi.

MISS MAGGIE KNIGHT of Holyoke, Massachusetts, recently patented a square-bottomed bag for the use of grocers, and has increased the value of her invention by inventing a machine for folding bags, by which two girls can make 30,000 bags in a day.

A NEW YORK journal calls Saratoga Springs "our modern Bethsoda." There are differences, however, for instance, if pictures of invalids at the ancient healing pool are reliable, they didn't require eighteen trunks to a family to contain their wardrobe.

A BRIDGEPORT lady remained too long on a train to kiss a female friend, and trying to get on after it had started was thrown violently on her face. "If ever I kiss anybody again!" said she, vengefully, as she arose, "any woman, at least!" she thoughtfully added.

THE Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, has returned from Europe. He went as a delegate to the Presbyterian Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was absent from home about two months. During his stay in Scotland and England he received great attention from all classes of society.

RUBOR has it that Strauss will revisit this country during the summer of 1873, with his famous Vienna band, and will give concerts in all the principal cities. His enthusiasm for America has no bounds, except in the article of beer, which he says is poor stuff compared with that of Vienna.

MRS. GERTRUDE WINDER, widow of the late Brigadier General Winder, who was in command at the battle of Bladensburg, near Washington, in the war of 1812, was pensioned by the Pension Bureau a few days ago. She was born in 1779, is 94 years of age, and now resides in New York.

THAT was a very touching incident—that of the little school girl who refused to define the word clown as a "low, vulgar fellow," and for her stubbornness was punished with the ferrule and retained in play hours, all to no reformatory end. The little girl's father proved to be a clown in a circus.

MILWAUKEE enjoys its own fat woman. Her name is Praeger and Fairbanks hardly does her justice at 557 pounds. She girths five feet eleven inches over the bosom, five feet two inches around the hips, two feet four around the arm; and when she laughs her chin wrinkles down into the dark like cellar stairs.

JUST now, our quoting a good thing from Judge Barnard will, should he be found guilty, need no apology other than the saying in reply to which he gave the repartee. One of the counsel in an important case, in making a motion in favor of his client, commenced thus: "Your honor, give the devil his due!" Judge B. instantly replied: "Motion granted!". The bar exclaimed.

IN a court a man who was called upon to appear as a witness could not be found. On the Judge asking where he was, an elderly gentleman rose up and with much emphasis said: "Your Honor, he's gone." "Gone, gone," said the Judge, "where is he gone?" "That I cannot inform you," replied the communicative gentleman, "but he's dead." This is considered the most guarded answer on record.

A CHEAP year proposal was thus made: *Mary*—"Oh Ell, my dear Ell, father thought I'd better speak to you about it, and prepare you for it."

Ell—"Oh, darling one, I am thine!" Take me! Never mind father. Take me as I am. Take—"

Mary—"But, Ell, let me explain. They wished me to say you said thank you for your many kindnesses, and propose that you don't come here any more."

MR. MARISCAL, who has but recently arrived in this country as Minister of the Republic of Mexico at Washington, and who left Vera Cruz on the very day in which President Juarez died, is to be recalled by President Lerdo, and will be succeeded in his post by Mr. Stanislaus Canedo. Mr. Canedo is one of the most eloquent and accomplished members of the Congress of Mexico, a devoted friand of President Lerdo, and a man of European culture.

SWINBURNE, having whetted his blade on poor Robert Buchanan, the Scotch poet, has used it to dissect the character of Mrs. H. B. Stowe. The master of alliterative licentiousness remarks that she is "a whimpering priestess of whatever god presides over the most vicious parts of virtue, the most shameless rites of modesty, the most rancorous forms of forgivenss, the very Horatia of evangelical faith and love." If this meant anything, it would be terrible.

A PARIS journalist tells of a man, recently arrived in that city, who is the victim of a steam boiler explosion to such an extent as to make necessary the following additions of what was left of Nature's handiwork after the accident: One wooden arm and two wooden legs, a glass eye, a nose made from the skin of the forehead, a silver jaw, a palate composed of a bit of caoutchouc, and a stomach consisting of a sort of truss. He will make the tour of Europe as an artificial curiosity.

EMIL GUSTAVE DEVRIENT, the greatest German actor of this century, died on the 7th inst., at Dresden, in his sixty-ninth year. He was called the Garrick of his country, and exercised for nearly fifty years past an important influence upon the development of the German stage. During his long and eminent career he had but one great rival—the ill-fated Bogumil Dawison; but the best German dramatic critics always concurred in the opinion that Emil Devrient far surpassed him in versatility, depth of feeling and real power.

HERBERT SPENCER is said to resemble an ordinary business man of the English type, having nothing peculiar or striking in his personal appearance. His chin is clean shaven like that of a Yorkshire squire. He has thin whiskers, a bald head and a certain dandyism of perfect neatness in all externals as though he were a man who had nothing to do but to keep himself clean. The face is a composed, placid mask—animated at times, it is true, by a certain fire in the eyes, but, generally speaking, indicating far less of the movement of the wearer's mind than it conceals.

LORD DUFFERIN, the new Governor-General of Canada, is described as, if anything, under the ordinary highish, but his figure is well filled out, and he is decidedly youthful in appearance. His face is by no means an ordinary type, but one that would attract attention in an assemblage as that of a man of high culture. His head is well set, somewhat prominent for its size, and covered with dark hair already sprinkled with gray. He has piercing eyes, some would call them of a light gray-blue, and sharp, prominent features. His brow is well developed, and gives the idea of considerable intellectual power, while the lines of his mouth show much firmness and decision of character.

ON Tuesday last was celebrated at Saratoga the auspicious entrance of the scion of the house of Morrissey (founded by John Morrissey, late M. C.) upon his eighteenth year. The young folks played croquet and otherwise gamboled on the green, then the scion received the congratulations of his friends and several fine presents, among which was a gold chain once owned by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Letters were then read, and finally, a neat speech by the Rev. Dr. Camp. Such occasions, the *World* remarks, make life not altogether a dreary round of meaningless mirth and frivolity, especially when clergymen preside over and make speeches at them.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock; on November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinney, secretary and Treasurer;
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

A Warning to Able Barristers.

[From the Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph.]

Whether we regard the chance of getting their fees, or their political prospects, the outlook as presented to Thomas McGehan's lawyers is not the most pleasant one. For instance, Mr. Sam Craighead, of Dayton, defended the cowardly assassin of Myers with such signal ability that a Montgomery county jury pronounced the murderer an innocent man. Mr. Craighead is now, or was until he heard last week from Preble county, anxious to represent the Fourth District in Congress. Preble county, in thunder tones, informed Mr. Craighead that no man who had defended the arch assassin could carry the Republican vote of Republican Preble, and heeding the admition, Mr. Craighead withdrew from the canvass.

Again, Governor McBurney was a candidate before the Third District Congressional Convention, and, while his ability was recognized, he was badly beaten, and the proclaimed reason for his defeat was the professional services he had given the murderer of Myers.

A few weeks since the name of Judge Hume was presented to the State Democratic Convention as a candidate for State Judge. His friends were active in his behalf, but the story of his connection as the attorney of the blood-stained McGehan was known, and to that connection more than to any other his defeat must be attributed.

THE Pope has presented Mlle. Thiers and her sister, Madam Dosne, with two golden rosaries.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. HILLYARD NEILL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Bradford;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMUEL, of Shaler.
J. W. FAULANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER BILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REC

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business.

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

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Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

D. B. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy8-v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Myers, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dafmeyer,
J. Morgantzern, Asaph Kelser,
Percy Roth.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

jy17:v11

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

The tone of the local money market remains unchanged, and borrowers in good standing are readily supplied by the banks and bankers with all the funds asked for. The general trade of the city shows less animation at the close than it did at the opening of the week. As remarked by this paper sometime ago, that the high price of iron would cause a falling off of orders, it has already to some extent done so.

The bank statement of the city of New York for to-day is as follows:

Loans, increase	$ 958,300
Specia, decreased	5,726,900
Deposits, decrease	3,859,800
Legal tenders, decrease	481,100
Circulation, decrease	24,200

Local securities continue dull. The real estate transfers for the week, published in the *Land and Law Advisor*, exceed $600,000. Money in the large cities remains abundant, and is quoted in New York on call as low as 1½ per cent.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	114½
5-20— 1862	116¾
" 1864	116¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	116¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6's	119¾
Gold	115¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96¼
Erie	47¾
Harlem	114
Fort Wayne	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N. W	79¼
Do. Preferred	89¾
St. Paul, Common	74¼
Do Preferred	79¼
Wabash	75
Union Pacific	34½
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Pacific Mail	73¾
West Union Telegraph	71
Adams Express	97¼
U. S. Express	87
Wells, Fargo & Co	87¼

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Fenna. Central	58½
Reading R. R	97¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾
Camden & Atlay's R. R	34½
Central Transportation	48¾
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	83
Pittsburgh City 6's	105
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 10, 1872.

Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Gold closed firm at 115¼@115¾. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearances at the Gold Bank to-day $41,566,000. Sterling exchange quiet at 108⅞@108¾ for long; 109¼@109¾ for short. Government dull and steady, closing quiet. State bonds dull, but quite firm. Stocks were heavy on the second call, Western Union selling down to 70 and Erie to 47, the market closing weak.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Wells, Fargo Union Telegraph 70¾; Adams Express 97¼; Wells-Fargo Express 87¼; American Merchants Express 73; Union Express 85; Pacific Mail 73; New York Central 96¼; Erie 47¾; Harlem 114; Michigan Central 117¼; Michigan Southern 88¾; Illinois Central 110; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91½; Chicago & Rock Island 110¾; Pittsburgh 91½; Northwestern & Chicago 79; preferred 89¾; Rock Island 110¾; St. Paul 73¾; preferred 78¼; Toledo & Wabash 75¾; Fort Wayne 96¼; Chicago & Alton none; Ohio & Mississippi 42¾; Quicksilver none.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States coupons 6's 1881, 5-20's '62, 105¾; 5-20's '64, 105¾; 5-20's '65, 105¾; 5-20's '65, new, 105¾; 5-20's '67, 105¾@106; 5-20's '68, coupons, 105½; 10-40's do, 112⅞@113¾; currency 6's, 123¼@14.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

APPLES.—Continue to arrive freely, and the market is overstocked and prices, in consequence, are in favor buyers; we continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 per bbl for fair to choice.

BUTTER.—The receipts have been unusually heavy during the past week, and with no improvement in the demand, and stocks accumulating, trade is dull and prices weak and drooping; we continue to quote at 13 to 14 for common to fair, and 15 @16 for good to prime—an occasional small sale of choice at 17@18.

BAGGING—Penn Mills two bushel, 38 cts; two half bushel, 45; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36.

BEANS.—$2.75@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; 5 to 8 cts per lb, according to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Continues exceedingly dull, though this is to be expected at this season of the year; we continue to quote at 19¾@20 cts by the car load for standard brands, and 20@23 cts additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Is still quoted firm with a fair job. bing trade, but there is no change in prices; 10¾@11 cts for Dairy; 11¾@12 for Factory and 12½@13 for Goshen.

COUNTRY BACON.—The stock in this market is very much reduced—almost exhausted. Country Lard, 8 to 8½.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.50 per case.

EGGS.—The receipts have increased slightly within the past two days, but the supply, generally of fresh, is light and prices are without quotable change, 15 to 16, the outside figure for guaranteed. Old stock dull and hard to dispose at any price.

FLOUR.—The market continues strong and considerably excited, and we advance spring wheat flours 25 cts per bbl, as follows: fair to good $7.75@8; choice Minnesota's, $8.25, and dealers allege that, taking the price at the point of purchase as a basis, another quarter per bbl should be tacked on. Old winter wheat flour is scarce and firm at $8.75 to $9; however, there is not so much inquiry for winters, for the reason that it is 50 to 75 cts dearer than spring. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN.—There is a continued good demand for Wheat, and the market is firm though prices are without quotable change, $1.70 to $1.80 for fair to prime new red; with the exception of that in the hands of millers, there is no old wheat here, and, from all that we can learn, there is but very little remaining in first hands in this section of country. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; 40 to 42 for mixed to white—44@45 in small lots. The receipts although not large, are nevertheless sufficient to keep up stocks. Shelled Corn is in limited supply, but the demand is light and prices are unchanged, 58@59 on track, and 60@61, free in elevator. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 80 to 85, buying and selling.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade continues quiet, and the market in a general way presents nothing especially important.

SUGARS.—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13½; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C, Yellow, 9¾.

COFFEE.—Rio, 24½; prime, 23¾, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 26.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 28.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE.—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—The receipts of old stock continue light, but the arrivals of new are increasing, hence the market is easier, but prices are unchanged; $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS.—Sales at $3.50 to $3.75 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Sales in small lots at $2.25 to $2.50 per barrel.

POULTRY.—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 65 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 9; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c; Rib Sides, 9¼; Clear Ribsides, 9¾; Clear Sides, 10¾c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16½c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $15.50. Sales of Timothy Seed at $3.25 per bushel to the trade, and $3.50 in small lots.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

Trade has been exceedingly dull all week, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. The consolidation project has been absorbing the attention of our refiners for some time past, and it is not likely that there will be much business until it has been fully disposed of. The main object of this movement, as we have before stated, is to foster and encourage the refining interest, and it is hoped that it will be a complete success. There are some who have doubts about the matter, who think it is too big an undertaking, and it must be admitted that there are a good many conflicting interests to reconcile; however, it is worthy of an effort, and the only way to demonstrate whether it will work or not, is to give it a fair trial, and this will no doubt be done. If it fails, trade will certainly be no worse than it is; while if it succeeds, a great point will have been gained.

Crude continues dull and weak, and prices have still further declined; sales to-day of 1,000 bbls at $3.42½ per bbl; and, subsequently, 1,000 at $3.40, equal to about nine cents per gallon here. Refined, in small lots, is quoted at 22½ on spot; 22⅝ to 22¾ last half August, and 22¾ for September.

Oil barrels quiet and nominally unchanged; city make, $1.70@1.75.

Receipts crude this week	28,174 bbl
" " last week	35,439 "
" " January 1st to date	711,295 "
" " same time 1871	657,478 "
Exports refined this week	15,904 "
" " last week	17,280 "
" " January 1st date	534,042 "
" " same time 1871	441,763 "

REFINED OIL RATES BY LAST VIA A. V. & R. Central Rfg. Co., 1180 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 208 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W, 250 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 100 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

F. Weisenberger, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 154 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 200 bbls benzine to Thos. King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 2497

WEST PENN.

Chas. T. Place, 55 bbls Isaac O'Dell, New York.

Central Ref Co. 150 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Rahm & W., 424 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, B & Co., 100 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Total 724

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell					942
Star O W, acct.	"				442
Lilly O W, acct.	"				468
Standard O W, acct.	"				924
Brilliant O W, acct.	"				314
Crystal O W, acct.	"				926
Cosmos O W, acct. H McKelvy					160
Commercial O W, acct., Duncan & Y.					184
Eagle O W, acct. P. Hutchinson					678
Standard O W, acct.	"				542
American O W, acct. Duncan & Y.					1,018
Eagle O W, acct. Duncan & Y					462
Petrolite O W, acct. Fisher Bros.					463
Cosmos O W, acct. A Sannick					80
Citizens' O W, acct. Thos. King					204
Model O W, acct.	"				148
Eureka O W, acct.	"				74
Vesta O W, acct.	"				74
Brilliant O W, acct. A. Bates					160
Total					7623

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of stock for the week, as well as those of the one preceding.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	526 cars.	460 cars.
Hogs	216 "	134 "
Sheep	98 "	108 "
Horses	20 "	10 "
Mules	3 "	— "
Total	863	712

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were heavy, unusually so, footing up for the week including to-day, 526 cars, or calculating 18 to the car, 9456 head; trade was fair, the volume of business in the aggregate having been large, though a large proportion of the 526 cars above noted were filled through, and were not offered, while there were other lots that went on east in first hands, the owners being unwilling to sell at the prevailing prices. The most noticeable feature in the market this week is, that while inferior and common cattle were exceedingly dull, and ¼ to ½ cent per pound lower; prime shipping cattle were in demand and brought nearly if not all we quoted last week's prices; however, this can together be explained, there was a good cause for such be explained, there was a good cause for it. The quality as a general thing, was common; the great proportion of the offerings consisting of the lower grades and while the market was overstocked with cattle of tots kind, good shipping steers were scarce; hence while the former, were dull even at the decline above noted, the latter sold readily, and that, too, at full prices. It is also worthy of notice that prime cattle have been in limited supply in all the leading markets for some weeks past, while the offerings of the lower grades have been heavy, and largely in excess of the demand.

The sales during the week were as follows, as reported by the weighmaster:

Monday, August 5		85 head
Tuesday, "	6	765 "
Wednesday, "	7	1374 "
Thursday, "	8	853 "
Friday, "	9	146 "
Saturday, "	10	2 "
Total		3225 "

The best shipping steers, averaging say from 1450 to 1500 may be quoted at 6¾ to 7 cts; good 1290 to 1300, averages at 6¼ to 6¾; and fair 1040 to 1100 lbs at 5 to 5½. Old cows, and there was a very full supply, ruled very dull and sold at 3½ to 4¾ cts, while bulls cannot be quot ted above 2½ to 3¼.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
17	20,810	6 15	8	10,000	6 15
34	41,120	6 50	17	18,240	6 20
17	20,270	6 15	21	27,310	6 15
Hazlewood & B.					
36	39,540	6 85	35	30,270	6 60
17	21,380	6 65	48	54,570	5 80
18	19,120	5 50	19	19,130	4 80
37	39,670	6 25	17	18,060	5 25
26	21,580	4 37	4	4,250	6 00
2 oxen	4,310	6 50	64	74,150	6 20
16	19,560	6 00	16	18,050	5 50
18	19,070	5 50	5	5,550	5 40
Sadler, Havens & Co., old:					
20	19,070	4 25	18	14,450	3 50
13	13,370	4 87	15	21,950	6 20
22	1,540	4 85	10 lambs	500	6 20
20 lmbs	1,990	6 50	93 "	per head	1,50
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
39	2,570	6 00	11	920	5 50
41	3,920	5 90	211	17,950	5 75
82	3,580	4 00	199	13,490	2 20
228	15,420	5 00	8	1,740	4 90
Smith, Watson & B. sold:					
131 lmbs	7,830	6 75	41	2,970	5 00
33	2,350	4 50	28	1,990	4 50
186	14,170	6 25	136	11,250	4 75
199	13,040	5 50	136 lmbs	8,270	5 00
Holmes L & Co., sold:					
160	12,400	5 35	115	8,660	5 25
236	17,600	4 90	56	3,500	3 87
100	7,400	4 90	188	18,380	6 12
45	2,090	5 75	102	8,620	5 75
50	4,410	5 75	208	15,680	5 10
180	13,850	4 75	211	14,080	4 75
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
110	7,210	4 00	214	15,380	4 50
110	7,170	4 75	45	3,300	4 50
61 lmbs	2,630	4 15	115	7,780	4 29

HOGS.

During the early part of the week, under the influence of increased arrivals, the market was weak and prices fell off about 25 cts, and whether the past two days, however, there was a material off in the receipt; hence the market stiffened up again, and the decline in the early part of the week, has been almost recovered. Prime Philadelphia hogs, which on Wednesday would not bring over 4,90@5 cts, sold yesterday and to-day at 5,15 to 5,25. Yorkers are not active, as the New York market is hard and prices are nominally unchanged at 4¾ to 4¾ cts.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
193	56,390	4 95	108	27,850	4 90
197	22,160	5 15			
Hazlewood & B. sold:					
179	35,190	4 75	8	1,420	4 65
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
220	65,040	5 10	77	21,070	5 00
16	3,290	5 00	76	20,479	5 12
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
85	20,200	4 65	41	10,260	5 00
53	9,320	5 10	52	11,130	4 85
99	31,080	5 25	51	15,230	5 25
11	2,880	5 25	17	3,450	5 00
83	16,790	5 00	26	8,270	5 00
33	7,410	4 75	20	5,510	4 70
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
46	9,050	4 60	144	24,920	4 60
47	6,160	4 25	133	24,390	4 75
51	14,130	5 20	78	22,350	5 20

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.			
J W Porter	1	Dilworth P & Co	1
J L Reamer	1	J. Moorhead	3
Cuffey & H	2	J. A. Caughey	1
Total			16
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.			
Wilson G & Co	1	Graff, Bro & Co	2
Reese G & Co	1	Caughey & H	5
Paul Jones & Co	4	Brown & Co	1
Wm. Rea	1		
Total			15
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Shoenberger, B & Co.	23	Lucy Furnace	16
McKnight P & Co	2	Hussey W & Co	2
Total			43
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.			
Jones & L	8	Nimick & Co	10
Total			18
WEST PENN R. R.			
Spang C & Co	1	Isabella Furnace	51
Total			52

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 10.—P. M.—Consols: money quiet at 92⅞@92⅝; 5-20's, '62, 92; 92; 5-20's '65, 92¾; 5-20's, '67, 92; 10-40's, 89¾. Tallow 46s 3d@46s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, August 10.—5-20s '62, 96⅜.

PARIS, August 10.—Rentes 68f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 10d; middling Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 10,000; speculation and exports 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 26s 6d@28s. Corn 27s. Lard 38s 3d. Cheese 54s. Cumberland middles 29s 6d; short rib middles 34s 3d. Turpentine 34s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The day has been one of very moderate transactions. Few buyers remained in the city during the day, and the market is in consequence flat and dull. No feature of special interest is reported in any of the different branches of trade. The quotations remain firm on all domestic goods, but the market is without any life.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 21¾c. Flour firm and in moderate demand; superfine western and State, $5,95@6,30; common to good, $6,95@7,15; good to choice $7,20@8; white wheat extra $8,10@9,35; extra Ohio $7,10@9,25; St. Louis $7,65@11. Rye flour a shade better; $4,10@5,10. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky fairly active at 93c. Wheat dull; Northwestern affair $1,62; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,63@1,65; winter red western $1,83. Rye, barley and malta nchanged. Corn steady; steamer and ear mixed 64@65c; sail do 65c. Oats quiet and firm; 44@45c; Ohio 48@52c. Hay steady; old and new shipping $1,10@1,15; retail $1,35@1,75. Hops quiet and firm; 45@55c for 1871; 15@35c for 1870. Leaf tobacco steady; Ohio 10@12c; Wool quiet. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 15@ 18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅛@ 8¾c; Cuba 8⅝@9¼c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice firm; 8½@9½c. Petroleum crude 12½c; refined 22½c. Turpentine steady; 51½ @52c. Pork a shade firmer; $13,75@13,80; prime mess $12@12,50. Beef dull; plain mess $5,00@7,00; extra $8,10; hams quiet 9½c; tierces nominal; prime mess $12,15. Cut meats steady; hams 10@14c; shoulders 6@7c; middles steady; 7¾c. Lard a shade firmer; 8⅛@9c; new 8⅝@9c; old kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese dull; 10@12½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Flour dull and holders not willing to make concessions; old $7,75@ 8,00; new $7,00@7,25. Wheat firm and fair demand for dry at $1,40@1,45; damp dull at $1,10@1,35. Corn steady and fair demand at 45@46c. Rye firm and fair demand at 77@80c; new 60@70c. Oats firm; old 32@36c; new 29@ 32c. Groceries firm and fair demand. Oil quiet and unchanged. Eggs only limited jobbing demand at 12c. Butter steady and moderate demand for choice. Cheese steady and moderate demand. Pork, demand good at full prices; sales of 2,500 bbls at $13. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand at 6¼c spot; sales at 6¼c, buyer August; bulk sides clear rib 8¼c bid, 8¾c asked; clear 8¾c. Lard: demand light and holders firm at 8@8¼@8¾c; none offered. Bacon firm; offerings light; sales: shoulders $6,7/16@6,95; clear 8¾c, held at 9¾c; clear rib 9¾. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4,90@5,00. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Flour quiet and firm; demand light; prices nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1,40¾ seller August; $1,18¾ seller September. Corn dull and easier at 42¼c; fresh 42⅛@42¾c seller August; 42¾@42⅞c seller September; rejected steady at 39c. Oats lower, closing dull at 28c seller August; 26@ 26¼c seller September. Rye dull at 56 cash offered; 55¾c seller August. Barley quiet and steady; sales at 57½c seller September. Pork inactive; heavy offered at $14 seller August, $13,25 bid and seller September. Lard quiet; winter offered at 8½c; summer saleable at 8c. Meats strong; shoulders held 8c; short ribs, 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Whisky quiet; nominal, 90¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 10.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat firm and less active; choice white $1,80@1,85; fair to prime $1,62@1,75; choice amber $1,78@1,83. Corn dull; southern white 70@71c; yellow 64c; mixed western 71@72c. Oats firm; white 46c; western mixed 42@43c. Rye firm and scarce at 70@75c. Provisions strong. Mess pork $14,25. Bulk meats firmer; bulk shoulders 6¾c; bulk sides 8½c; clear rib 8¾c. Bacon firm and higher, with an active jobbing demand; shoulders 7¾c; sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c. Sugar cured hams firm at 16¼@17c. Lard dull at 8¾@9c for western. Butter dull and depressed. Whisky firmer at 94@94½c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Cotton: sales 100 bales, nominally; good ordinary 18¾c; low middlings 19¾@19¾c; receipts 19 bales; exports to New York 1,662.

CHARLESTON, August 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings nominally 19¾@20c; net receipts 49; exports 12; stock 4,094.

MOBILE, August 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts 4; stock 754.

GALVESTON, August 10.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19¾@20c; sales 15 bales; stock 630.

SAVANNAH, August 10.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 20¼c; net receipts 53; stock 1,389.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Cattle receipts 1,216; shipments yesterday 1,727; market very dull; scarcely any sales; quality of offerings poor; prices nominally unchanged; a few light fat steers sold at $4@5,25; common to good Texas $2,30@3,25. Hogs 5,588; shipments yesterday 6,338; rather dull; prices lower, range $4,40@4,75 for fair to extra.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm; white 2c better; No. 1 white Michigan $1,72 seller August; $1,44@1,48 seller September; No. 3 red $1,35@1,36; rejected red $1,10. Corn dull; low grade 40@40½c; damaged 36@36½c. Oats steady; No. 1 36½c; No. 2 31c; Michigan 36@36½c; rejected 26c. Pork and lard: no sales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $1,60; No. 2 do $1,41. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 42½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 29½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 60c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No. 2 58c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Flour active. Wheat weak; red $1,60@1,70; white $1,80@1,85. Corn firmer; yellow 62c; mixed 60@61c. Oats firm; 44@45c. Petroleum: crude 16; refined 22½. Whisky 95c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—Tobacco: sales very light; prices firm. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 20½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN August 10.—1 car lumber, A Reineman; 2 do do, Murdoch & H; 1 do do, Spang C & Co; 20 hgs oats, Weldon & K; 2 cars sheet iron, Rogers & B; 1 box flannel, Arbuthnot & S; 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, 2 sks rags, W Sanders, 2 bbl eggs, Watt L & Co; 110 sheep, P Cesh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, August 10.—27 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 29 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 25 do do, S N Rice; 3 bbls eggs, 2 sks potatoes, G A Williams; 3 bbls eggs, J F Sinnamon; 12 bdls g hides, W Flaccus & Son; 4 bxs dry goods, Arbuthnot S & Co; 1 box tobacco, H Gantsche; 1 car ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 66 carboys sweet, Verda W.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, August 10.—1 car hay, O H Allerton; 550 bags wheat, Voeght O & S; 10 tcs hams W H Hays & Son; 220 do do, Watt L & Co; 40 do do onions, Vangorder & S; 110 bbls oil, Barker & R; 108 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 50 do do, J Porterfield; 200 do do, T C Jenkins, 11 bbls potatoes, Casey, Armstrong B & Co; 223 sides leather, Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 bbls whisky, Adler R & Co; 100 bbls flour, Houck McC & Co; 1 car corn, W J Meek; 32 bbls onions, Vangorder & S.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. August 10.—4 pgs cullets, A & D H Chambers; 20 sks t seed, Scobia B & Son; 5 bdls iron, Lewis B D & Co; 2 cases saws, Hubbard L & B; 2 bales corks, Armstrong B & Co; 108 sks flax, W Sanders; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 400 sks, 400 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 box iron, Jones & L; 50 bxs cheese, 20 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 50 kgs nails, W H Brown; 85 bales tobacco, Moorhead & Co; 8 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 1 car paper, House H & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shumaker & Co; 160 bills paper, Frazier M & Co 24 box jars, J F Smith & Son; 19 kgs twists, 2 cases dry goods, Townsend; 15 pkgs produce, R Rea & Co; 35 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D; 7 bbls apples, Loh & C; 3 do do, Bruggerman & Co; 7 do do, Bricker & Co; 25 bxs g ware, J H Lippincott; 6 rolls leather, G N Hoffman & Co; 74 do do, S W H Martin; 30 bxs cheese, Reymer & Bro; 22 bxs do, Watt L & Co; 75 do do, N J Braden.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., August 10.—1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 do, A J Brown; 2 cars 1 brick, Miller B & P; 173 hgs oats, Beckert & G; 144 hgs e corn, McBane & A; 200 oil bbls, Lockart & Co; 150 do do, 37 kgs, B D Moore; 10 pkgs, H Bro; 1 car coal, Wm Morgan; 24 bbls onions, Aiken W & P; 30 cases tobacco, T C Jenkins; 1 do do, A S Gilmore; 10 do do, Shipton & W; 15 bxs do, R W Steadman & Co; 20 do do, Armstead & S; 11 pails do, J McClurg; 281 e kgs, Duncan & T; 96 w g chairs, W H Lemon & Son; 10 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 17 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, J J Pettit & Co; 4 do potatoes, 1 do cabbage, 7 do apples, H Bidwell; 3 kgs butter, 3 bbls eggs, Loh & C; 12 bbls apples, Head C & Co; 15 bbls paper, Pittsburgh Mfg Co; 4 bbls apples, G Heap & Bro; 15 pkgs 5 pipes, 14 bbls 12 kgs, Goldsby & Co; 1 box coffee; Carter Bros & Co; 19 bbls apples, 2 do pears, 1 do eggs, 6 do onions, 2 tubs butter, Voight M & Co; 5½ bbl whisky, Milligan H & Co; 2 bbls wine, P Geldschleimer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Man Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon a party of men and boys were bathing in the Allegheny river between the Hand street and Railroad bridges, when one of their number, James Smith, was seized with cramps, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. His body, after several hours dragging of the river, was found and taken to his late residence in the Ninth ward. No inquest has yet been held.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoeh, of Allegheny, reports the number of deaths in Allegheny, last week, at twenty-five, as follows: Cholera infantum, 4; atrophy, 1; congestion of brain, 2; premature birth, 1; remittent fever, 1; consumption, 1; diarrhœa, 1; enteritis, 1; hemorrhage, 1; marasmus, 2; whooping cough, 2; Inanition, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Total 25. Under 1 year of age, 11; 1 to 2, 0; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 1; 20 to 30, 5; 45 to 50, 1; 55 to 60, 2.

The Storm at Turtle Creek.

The storm of Saturday afternoon, when the rain came down in torrents, did considerable damage in the neighborhood of Turtle Creek. A number of houses were flooded, and the people put to considerable inconvenience besides the loss sustained. The creek overflooded its banks, and a great deal of movable property was carried off in the flood. The coal tipple of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Coal Company was washed down, together with several coal cars, which were standing on the track.

U. S. Circuit Court.

On Saturday in the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennа presiding, the argument in the case of N. J. Keller vs. Reese, Williams & Co., was heard. An application was made for a preliminary injunction to restrain defendants from infringing upon the patent right of a sand crusher held by the plaintiff. The motion was refused.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company were granted injunctions against the following dentists who have been infringing upon the Company's patent: Geo. W. Nuffin, Levi Essick, Sylvanus Davis, James C. Tuttner, E. S. N. Morgan, C. Voorhees and H. Weston.

"Our Diocese."

The third number of this beautiful little sheet, a model of good paper and good type, and as its name denotes, it is filled with Diocesan news, is before us. It is published quarterly at Franklin, Pa., and edited by Rev. M. A. Tolmah. The price of this gem is only twenty-five cents per annum, and as it contains almost everything connected with the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, under various appropriate heads of "Diocesan Institutions and offices, Convocations, Diocesan Growth, Bishop's Column, Our Missionary Field, its Works and Wants, Consecrations, Church Guild, Church Directory, List and Post-office address of Clergy of the Diocese, Offerings for Missions, &c., &c. Every member of the church should take one or more copies. We think the price of it should be doubled.

Death of a Stranger.

On last Saturday night Mr. J. M. Hale died at the Homeopathic Hospital under circumstances very peculiar, and tending to fasten the faith of those who believe in dreams. Mr. Hale was a very respectable gentleman, and was the traveling agent of a Boston mining company. He came to this city on Sunday, the fifth instant, and upon his arrival he went to the Central Hotel where he took sick. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, and was recovering rapidly, and on last Saturday got up and ate his supper. He took a congestive chill, however, and in an hour he was dead.

He leaves a wife and four children in Boston. On Friday, the day before his death, he received a letter from his wife, saying that she dreamed that he was dying, and asking to hear from him at once. There is certainly something very unaccountable in this, as his wife knew nothing at all of his sickness.

The body has been embalmed, and will be sent home to-day.

Resolutions of Respect.

GENERAL OFFICE P., V. & C. R. R., August 9, 1872.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us our efficient fellow Director and friend, the late George Black, in whose counsel we always found words of wisdom and truth; therefore,

Resolved, That we bear cheerful testimony to his upright character as a man, standing high in business circles, and his urbanity in social life, remembering that to each he gave words of counsel and welcome, and sincerely trust that he has met his great reward as a good and faithful servant.

Resolved, That in his loss a vacancy has been created in this board that will not be easily filled by so clear a thinker, nor one more prompt to fulfill his whole duty.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Board, and published in the daily papers of the city. Also, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

R. F. JONES, President.

D. P. CONWIN, Secretary.

THE STEINER ARREST.

An Arrest and a Discharge.

The detectives who have the "Steiner assault" in hand, on Friday night arrested a man named George Neulett, at Sharpsburg, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. It seems that Neulett within a few days underwent a complete transformation from a state of dilapidation to one of "gorgeous apparel," and it was thought he had effected the change by means of ill-gotten gains. From this arose the suspicion he was arrested, but at the hearing Saturday night he was discharged—for want of evidence of any shape against him.

A YOUNG WIFE'S DEATH.

Another Victim of Kerosene—Four Hours of Suffering.

Another death from kerosene occurred on Sunday morning in Allegheny. The victim was the wife of Mr. John Jones residing on Hamblin street, near Charity street, Sixth ward. About half past seven o'clock she attempted to kindle a fire and for the purpose of aiding combustion commenced pouring oil through the grate bars. There was, of course, an explosion and the burning oil was scattered over the room and person of the wife by the hand of the man. Her screams attracted the attention of her husband who attempted to extinguish the flames, in which he succeeded, not, however, before his hands had been badly burned.

The dress of the woman had been partially destroyed, and the flesh on her face and breast burned to a crisp, and the hair on her head fell away from the bones. She remained conscious, however, and her screams were heart rending. Drs. Grouard and Hannah were summoned as soon as possible, and in a measure relieved her pain, but could not save her life. She lingered about four hours when death ensued.

The deceased was a young woman twenty-four years of age and had only been married three months.

The furniture in the room was set on fire by the oil and created a fear that the house would be destroyed. The Fire Department was called out by an alarm from box 4, and a conflagration prevented.

FIRE AT HAYSVILLE.

Burning of a Summer Resort—Narrow Escape of the Occupants—Contents Entirely Destroyed—Loss $25,000.

On last Saturday afternoon the old building formerly known as the Haysville Water Cure, but lately used as summer resort, accidentally took fire and was entirely consumed. The building is situated at Haysville station, about eleven miles from the city on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and was purchased last summer by Mr. R. E. Robinson, the proprietor of the Robinson House, for $16,000, and converted into a summer resort. At the time of its destruction it contained about sixty guests.

About one o'clock in the afternoon flames were discovered issuing from one of the upper rooms of the building, having caught, it is supposed, from a defective flue. The alarm of fire occasioned great consternation among the guests, and the wildest confusion prevailed. It happened that there were no males in the house except colored porters, and they were so excited that they were very little assistance in saving the lives or property of the guests.

The flames spread very rapidly and in about half an hour the building was entirely consumed. The billiard saloon and gymnasium attached to the hotel, and the barn in the rear shared a similar fate. The ticket office of the P. Ft. W. and C. R. R. was saved. The building, being of frame was consumed very rapidly, and some of the occupants found it very difficult to make their escape. Mrs. John R. McCune, of this city, was lying sick in one of the upper rooms at the time of the fire, but was rescued with considerable difficulty from the burning building. Mrs. McNish also made a very narrow escape in attempting to save some of her property.

Scarcely any of the property in the building was saved, so sudden was the destruction. A large amount of silver ware, jewelry and other valuables belonging to the guests and the house were destroyed. Mrs. McNish had made this her permanent home, and had all of her jewelry, silver ware, furniture, &c., in the house. Her loss alone will amount to about twenty-five hundred dollars, which, however, is fully insured.

The loss of Mr. Robinson will probably amount to fifteen thousand dollars, and that of his guests to ten thousand dollars, making the total loss twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Robinson had insurance to the amount of three thousand dollars.

As soon as Mr. Robinson, who was in the city, received the news of the fire, he took a train for Haysville and brought the boarders to the city, where he kindly furnished accommodations to all who were not otherwise provided for. He seemed to regret very much not only his own loss, but the loss and inconvenience of his guests and everything possible was done to make them comfortable.

Mr. Robinson had intended to build a new large brick house next summer where the old one stood, and it is probable that a new building will be put up soon in place of the one destroyed.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Two Men Stabbed.

An Affray at Beck's Run—Returning From A Dance—Fighting With Knives—A Man Cut in Two Places—Another Man Clubbed—One of the Injured Parties in a Precarious Condition.

At a late hour last evening a row occurred at Beck's Run, near Ormsby, which will in all probability result in the death of one of the participants.

On the night named a party of young men living in Ormsby, started to go to Beck's Run to attend a ball. Upon arriving there, however, they found that the ball did not occur, and they accordingly started to return. At the bridge over Beck's Run they were met by some roughs and from some cause or other a row ensued. The fight between two of the Ormsby party named Andrew Lew and Luke Doyle were stabbed. Andrew Lew and Luke Doyle were stabbed. Lew received two fearful gashes, one in the face and the other in the neighborhood of the heart, and the other in the back, and was otherwise badly injured by being struck on the shoulder with a large club.

As soon as the roughs were sufficiently dispersed an attempt was made by the Ormsby parties to send for assistance for the injured men. The roughs, however, exhibited a brutality almost unknown, in preventing any one from going for a physician for nearly an hour. They succeeded, at last, however, in removing Lew to a house near by and sent for a physician. Upon his arrival it was ascertained that Lew was probably fatally injured. A short time after midnight this morning young Lew was sinking fast with scarcely any probability of his recovery. No arrests have yet been made, though several of the parties were recognized.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

New Second Methodist Church in East Birmingham.

Yesterday was a great day among the Methodists of the South Side, the occasion being the dedication of the new Second Methodist Church.

The Second Methodist Church was organized in September, 1870, by Rev. G. G. Westfall, pastor of the First Methodist Church, East Birmingham. The society is comparatively small, but makes up in quality what it lacks in numbers. Believing that even busy bees could not prosper well without a hive, this little Spartan band of Non-Episcopal Methodists resolved to "raise and build a house for the Lord." A desirable lot of land was secured, and with a zeal and a trust in God that knew no wavering, the work was commenced, prosecuted and finished. The new church is situated on Twenty-third street, above Sarah street. The house is thirty-five by fifty feet, with basement for lecture room, and a fine ventilated audience room above, with twelve large stained glass windows, the whole costing over $10,000, and is finished in the best of style, and is a credit to the taste, judgment and zeal of the membership. To Messrs. Isaac and T. H. Jackson, more than to any others, we are indebted for a section of this good work. Revs. G. G. Westfall preached at 10½ A. M., Professor McKeever at 3 o'clock, and W. H. Phipps at 7½ o'clock P. M. The attendance was very good, and about $1,200 were raised towards the liquidation of the debt.

The choir of the First Methodist Church, under the leadership of Mr. T. J. Prosser and wife, H. A. Cathorer, organist, conducted the singing to the gratification of all present.

At the conclusion of the services the house was solemnly dedicated by prayer by Rev. T. H. Colhouer, the pastor of the Church. The people then retired, all pleased with the first day's services in the new Church. C.

CHURCH RE-OPENING.

Yesterday the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny, re-opened, after having been closed for four weeks for repairs. The house has been tastefully painted outside and thoroughly cleaned and renovated inside, and the main audience room has been very handsomely frescoed. While the church was closed the congregation held services in the lecture room. Yesterday morning there was preaching by the pastor, the Rev. B. F. Woodburn, and in the afternoon Sunday-school was held communion. There was also preaching in the evening. A fund has been started for the erection of a new building, and it is rapidly increasing.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

FOUR boys were arrested on Saturday morning for bathing in the Monga hela river, near the gas works.

AN information was made before Mayor Blackmore by Mrs. Catherine McMannis, charging Teddy McMannis with assault and Battery.

FRANK WOLF is charged with the larceny of a silver watch belonging to Henry Jones. Mayor Callow issued a warrant for his arrest.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sr., was sent to the Work house by Mayor Callow, for ninety days on an information of his son, who charges him with habitual drunkenness.

PATRICK MONAHAN was committed to jail on Saturday, by Alderman Hays, of Allegheny, on information of W. B. Ross, who charged him with selling liquor on Sunday, and without a license.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters, Michael Welsh and Margaret Reagan are charged with surety of the peace. Martin Mulrooney, the complaint, charges that the defendants make repeated threats; one of whom declares he will "lick" White, and the other threatens to "split" him. Warrants were issued.

JOHN WOODS who was charged with attempting to commit a rape on a little girl named Catherine Dawson, was to have a hearing on Saturday morning before Alderman Moreland. At the time appointed the prosecutrix did not appear, and after waiting a reasonable length of time the prisoner was discharged.

JAMES CAPELAND was before Mayor Callow on Saturday morning charged with cutting down the shrubbery in the Allegheny parks. It seems he had been employed to mow the grass, but his brain being crowded and his eyes dimmed by the "influence," he was led to dispense with the gush from shrubbery. He was fined fifty dollars and costs.

ON Saturday Thomas Jones went to the office of Burgess Salisbury, in Birmingham, and desired to have his wife arrested, whom he charged with assault and battery. His face and head gave evidence of having been used rather roughly, for he was bleeding profusely in those parts. An officer accompanied the pugilistic female, and after a hearing she refused to give bail; the bleeding locked up. She made a fierce attack upon her husband and it was with considerable difficulty that she was locked up. The husband soon returned and withdrew the information, supposing that this would pacify her. In this, however, he was sadly mistaken, for she was no sooner released than she proceeded to "go for" her husband in a more violent manner than ever. The poor oppressed man made good use of his propelling power and his superior capacity in that line soon placed him out of the reach of his wife's clutches.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. John Zeh, of Birmingham has gone on a visit to the "Vaterland."

***Hon. R. W. Mackey aired himself along the Perrysville Road yesterday.

***Alderman "Davy" Smith left for Indian Creek, Connellsville railroad on Saturday.

***Capt. Scull, of the Pan-Handle Road, became the accidental at his office on Saturday, and is now lying at his house.

***Sam. E. Backofen has returned from the Buffalo races. He is bronzed, and says that lake air is conducive of good appetites.

***Hon. Lucius Fairchil, one of the most eloquent speakers in the country, will address the Republicans of this county in a few days.

***Dr. W. W. Cole, of Allegheny, had the degree of A. M., conferred upon him by Mount Union College at the last commencement.

***Col. Morgan, of the 90th New York, has been notified to attend the Veterans' Convention. He is the man who freed the negroes at Key West.

***Major Ed. Montooth will take to fishing as soon as the speakers are engaged for the coming campaign by the County Republican Executive Committee.

***Eugene M. O'Neill, after his Fayette Spring experience, has come to the conclusion that horsemanship is healthy exercise for those who understand saddle girths.

***John P. Beech, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, left on Monday on a tour of the East. He will visit Philadelphia, New York and other cities.

***Mr. J. H. Alfson, son of Hon. John Allison, Register U. S. of the Treasury who has been connected with the P. W. & C. R. R. for some time past, has resigned his position on that road.

***Mr. George B. Patterson, of Lewistown, has been appointed agent on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad for hunting up lost freight, cars, &c., between Pittsburgh and Cumberland.

***The following gentlemen have been elected commissioners for the improvement of Shady Lane and Walnut street: J. I. Marchand, James F. Richart, Alexander Bates, Samuel M. Lafferty and William W. Fullwood.

***The funeral of the late George Benton Smith took place from his late residence, Craig street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The deceased was a young gentleman of great excellence of character, and was held in high esteem wherever known—a fact that was clearly evidenced by the numbers who gathered yesterday to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

Time

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

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Rare Chance for Speculation.

I have for sale 18 acres of ground, beautifully situated, only three minutes' walk from the R. R. station, and only one mile from city line. Price low.

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Opposite New City Hall.
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For Sale.—Business property in Manchester, now renting for $1,000.00. Price reasonable.

RICHARD H. HUGHES.
fs 124 Smithfield street.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Hon. Selucius Garfielde in Pennsylvania—Other Speakers.

We are glad, now, to be able to report definitely as to the coming of the Hon. Selucius Garfielde, delegate to Congress from Washington Territory. Mr. Garfielde is one of the most eloquent orators of the country, and there is a great desire everywhere to hear him. As will be seen by an announcement made elsewhere by the Republican Committee, this distinguished gentleman will address the people in Allegheny City, on Thursday evening next, and on the coming Saturday evening will address the people of the south Side. No one in this city should fail to hear the gentleman at one or both of these meetings. Other announcements of meetings will be found below:

Hon. S. Garfielde will speak at Reading, Monday, August 12; Corry, Tuesday, August 13; Erie, Wednesday, August 14; Allegheny City, Thursday, August 15; Meadville, Friday, August 16; Birmingham, Saturday, August 17.

Hon. John Scott and Hon. W. T. Haines, Greensburg, August 20. General J. T. Owens and J. Vannote, Washington, August 20. Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Hon. Lemuel Todd, Gettysburg, August 20. Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Hon. W. T. Haines, New Castle, August 17.

An Enthusiastic Meeting at Postoffice Corner—Large Attendance and Eloquent Addresses—A Salute of One Hundred Guns.

On Saturday evening, as per previous announcement, a Republican mass meeting was held on Fifth avenue, in front of the Postoffice. By eight o'clock a very large crowd had assembled and were entertained, while waiting for the speakers, by some splendid music from the Great Western Band.

A few moments after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order and organized by selecting the following officers:

President—R. J. Powers, Esq.; Vice Presidents—Messrs. James K. Kuhn, Hon. Jared M. Brush, William M. Creery, Thomas Smyth, William Badger, M. D., Joseph Shoeb, B. F. Jones, J. McD. Crossan, George Hamilton, Hezekiah Anderson, Colonel Geo. Gerst, John Gripp, John W. Riddell, Esq., Lemuel Googins, B. B. Brashear, M. D., Frank Metcowin.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. G. W. DeCamp, R. J. Powers and E. A. Vanote. The addresses were able and eloquent, and although the crowd was occasionally disturbed by a team passing through their midst, or persons walking along on the opposite side of the street, they paid a very close attention that was complimentary to the speakers.

Shortly after nine o'clock the Fourteenth ward Grant and Wilson Club arrived upon the ground. There were about fifty members in the procession, wearing a neat uniform of caps and capes, and bearing torches and escorted by a band. The club presented a very fine appearance.

Some twenty-five hundred people were in the crowd, and the best of order prevailed throughout the entire meeting. About ten o'clock the meeting adjourned to the bank of the river, where a salute of one hundred guns was fired by a section of Knapp's battery in honor of the North Carolina election.

The Republican County Committee feel complemented at the success of this meeting, and have decided to hold a meeting at the same place every Saturday night hereafter during the campaign.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Mt. Washington.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, some five hundred people assembled on Saturday in front of the office of 'Squire Smithson, to evince their determination to adhere to Republican principles. The meeting was organized by selecting the following officers: President, Hon. T. J. Bigham; Vice Presidents, H. B. Smithson, Jacob Soffel, John Wilberi, Jacob Wilbert, Wm. Halpin and Capt. John Seitz; Secretaries, Louis Houch and Robt. Armstrong.

The first speaker was the Rev. J. Vanoote, who delivered a lengthy speech—in which he reviewed the last records of the Democratic party asking the suffrage of the people, and the insincerity of the Democratic leaders in accepting the Cincinnati platform.

John H. Kerr, Esq., next took the stand and spoke nearly an hour. He contrasted Grant and Greeley, the candidates for Presidential honors, and alluded to the latter's inconsistency in turning his back upon his life-long advocacy of protection to American labor and accepting the nomination of a party in the interest of free trade. He proceeded to answer the charges and calumnies heaped on the administration, and closed with an eulogy on the Republican party—and its leaders Grant and Wilson—the chieftain and statesman, and claimed they would be honored with a sure and certain victory.

Hon. T. J. Bingham was then called upon, and said he did not come to the meeting intending to make a speech, but would say that he was in sympathy with them in the struggle just before us. He would on this occasion deliver a speech on the civil record of Gen. John F. Hartranft, and also of his competitor Mr. Buckalew, as he knew them both personally, and could bear willing testimony to the fact that Gen. Hartranft had made an honest and faithful Auditor General. He predicted an enlarged Republican majority in Mt. Washington, as he had never seen a more enthusiastic meeting, and even they he understood had come into the fold.

The Mt. Washington brass band discoursed most excellent music in the intervals between the speeches. The Vice Presidents of the meeting with Capt. H. B. Smithson as Chairman were appointed a committee to enroll those who wished to become members of the Grant Club, whereupon one hundred names were obtained during the progress of the meeting. The meeting was a decided success.

Large Republican Meeting in the Eleventh Ward.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Eleventh ward, assembled in the School House on Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. Slagle who read the following officers appointed by the committee on permanent organization which was heartily endorsed:

President—Harry W. Oliver, Jr.

Vice Presidents—Dr. A. G. McCandless, W. McCutheon, S. B. Church, C. H. Love, Samuel Barckley, W. M. Arthur, James Lippincott, Jacob Brown, R. J. M. McGowan, James Kennedy, Capt. W. Evans, Paris Bailey, Alex. W. Rook, J. B. Smith, N. Patton, George McCallum, R. D. Thompson, Robert King, S. Peterson, Henry Henk.

Secretaries of the Club and also of the Executive Committee—B. F. Kennedy and Andrew N. Martin.

Executive Committee—Max K. Moorhead, W. B. Hays, Jr., Robert Sproul, Jos. H. Haymaker, George Norris, Richard Tanner, W. J. Moore, W. K. McClintock, Jacob Soffel, Jr., Samuel W. Hill, J. M. Heath, W. Kirkpatrick, W. C. McCarthy, James Barckley, D. Gallagher, John Wandlass, James McGiven, Robert Reed, George Woods, James Boyle, James B. Young, George Butler, W. Robinson, Robert Brown, James McCune, Joseph W. Lewis, J. T. Smith, J. Henry Hoffer, A. J. Reynolds, Murray Johnston.

Mr. Oliver on taking the chair thanked the assembly for the honor they had conferred on him, and spoke with considerable force and eloquence on the important issues of the campaign. He was followed by Mr. J. F. Slagle, who addressed the meeting for almost an hour in a well-timed and eloquent speech for the success of the Republican party. He was followed by other speakers, after which the meeting adjourned amidst the wildest enthusiasm with three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

Hon. Henry Wilson.

This distinguished statesman and friend of the working man passed through the city yesterday, on his way home from Indiana, where he has been addressing the people. Mr. Wilson was met at the depot by Jacob Reese, Esq., and others of our County Committee, and in the wait for change of cars an opportunity was afforded to ascertain the impressions of our candidate for Vice President. Within a week Mr. Wilson addressed twenty-two meetings, one of them at Indianapolis being the largest he had ever seen, not less than fifteen thousand persons being present. He reports that the Indianians are perfectly organized and will give an account of themselves that will surprise the Liberal-Democrats considerably. Mr. Wilson, notwithstanding his arduous labors, is able to continue his vigorous blows for the Union cause throughout the campaign. The honorable gentleman will certainly visit Pittsburgh at the time of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Distinguished Soldiers and Statesmen to be Present.

The Resident Committee appointed to make preparations for the approaching Soldiers' and Sailors Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, have received positive assurances from the following distinguished soldiers and statesmen that they will be present and address the Convention.

General Walter Harriman, New Hampshire.
General Julius White, Illinois.
General Edwin S. McCook, Dakota.
General M. D. Leggett, Ohio.
General John L. Beveridge, Illinois.
General E. F. Noyes, Ohio.
General J. C. Abbott, North Carolina.
General John Coburn, Indiana.
General Denis F. Burke, New York.
General Horace B. Sargent, Massachusetts.
General Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin.
General R. J. Oglesby, Illinois.
General James S. Negley, Pennsylvania.
General Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut.
General John A. Logan, Illinois.
General J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
Colonel David Branson, Pennsylvania.
General Stewart, L. Woodford, New York.
General Jas. A. Garfield, Ohio.
General F. Chipman, District of Columbia.
Major H. M. Dalrymple, New Jersey.
Major Willard Bullard, New York.
Colonel R. T. Morgan, New York.
General C. F. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa.
General Henry Wilson, candidate for Vice President.
General James y. Rushing, New Jersey.
General Joshua F. Owen, Pennsylvania.
General James A. Ekin, Pennsylvania.
General Wm. McMichael, Pennsylvania.
General C. E. Lippincott, Illinois.
General Thomas C. Fletcher, Missouri.
General J. H. Wilson, New York.
General C. M. Hamilton, Texas.
General Charles Cruzts, Indiana.
General Adam E. King, Baltimore.
General J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
General B. F. Butler, Massachusetts.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from

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BREVITIES.

....Will the Allegheny Library be removed?

....Only twenty-five deaths in Allegheny last week.

....Cobblers rally at Lincoln club rooms tonight.

....Pleasant Valley Road in running order again.

....The livery stables were "cleaned out" yesterday.

....Meteoric wanderings across the milky way Saturday night.

....When will the Seminary Hill improvement be commenced?

....Yesterday goes up front as one of the hottest days of the season.

....The temperance fountain in the Park was well patronized yesterday.

....Within fifty yards of the lock-up, a saloon was open all day yesterday.

....The markets in Allegheny are better attended than ever on Saturday nights.

....The Perrysville road is coming into favor again—notwithstanding the attractions of Penn avenue.

....The machine shop of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin, in Ormsby, is about to be enlarged fifty feet.

....The Sewickley base ball club feel competent to get away with any similar organization in the county.

....No meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday, as they were unable to muster a quorum.

....A workman at Moorhead's mill, Soho, had his s kull fractured Saturday by a heavy pulley which fell upon it.

....It is reported, on pretty good authority, that a new daily evening paper is soon to be started in Allegheny.

....The trotting race at McKee's Rocks was postponed on Saturday on account of the rain. It will take place to-day.

....The Allegheny Park is supplied with about one-thirs as many seats as are required for the accommodation of the people.

....Saturday night there were ten men in the Stuebenville lock, on suspicion of having engaged in the recent incendiarism in that town.

....A little child whose name we could not learn, fell into a cellar on South Diamond street, Allegheny, Saturday afternoon, and was seriously injured.

....The hearing in the Kirkwood-Flinders case has again been postponed, Kirkwood, according to his physician's certificate, being unable to attend.

....A salute of one hundred guns on Saturday night, on the bank of the Monongahela river, —in commemoration of the Republican victory in North Carolina.

....It is reported that a new schedule is soon to be made on the Connellsville railroad. The mail and dinner trains are to be discontinued and other changes made.

....A decree was entered in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, annulling the mystic tie between Johnanetta Schwein and C. W. Schwein, on the plea of bigamy.

....The alarm of fire on Saturday night from box 54 Allegheny, was occasioned by the burning of a bed in the house of Mr. Martin, on Overhill street, Fourth ward. No other damage resulted.

....Wm. Morrow, who was engaged at work upon the new stables of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway, had his right leg broken on Saturday night by a stone thrown by a boy. The boy escaped before he could be caught.

....We were informed on Saturday, by one of the leading undertakers of the city, that there are ladies in Pittsburgh who attend on an average four funerals a week, and do it for no other reason but to get a carriage ride free.

....Yesterday morning an infant, four weeks old, died suddenly from heart disease, at the residence of its father Mr. Thomas Harbison, Boyle street, near Penn, and was laid out for o'clock in the morning, and at six was found dead in bed.

....A new boat crew called the James A. Blackmore has lately been organized, with the following officers: F. Donohue, President; P. Goggins, Vice President; P. F. Hanlon, Secretary, J. J. Whalen, Treasurer, and W. McCormack, Chairman.

....On last Friday night an unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to enter the residence of Mr. Andrew Butler, at the corner of Shady lane and Fifth avenue. They had bored several holes in the door when they were frightened away by a dog.

....About twenty families have been tenting on the Leetsdale camp ground for several days past —to be in good time for the meeting which opens to-morrow. Yesterday afternoon, services were held on the ground, several of the ministers from the city participating.

....On Saturday night, after the adjournment of the Republican meeting, the GAZETTE and other Republican city papers were favored with a fine serenade by the Great Western Band. The band certainly deserves the reputation which they sustain for executing good music.

....One hundred and fifty employes of the American Iron Works have discontinued their subscription to the New York *Tribune*, and have subscribed for the Tower of Babel. We don't know so well as workingmen what is truly for their interest, and when Horace abandons the cause of protection then they will abandon him.

....The second shore span of the Pan-Handle Railroad bridge over the Monongahela river, which is of wood, is to be removed, and an iron span constructed in its place. This change is made necessary in order that additional tracks can be laid by the P. W. & B. Railroad Company. The present span is too low to allow the passage of cars under it. The work will not interfere with the use of the bridge.

....On Saturday morning James Lacock filed a bill of Equity in the Court of Common Pleas, asking that the firm of Lacock & Stein be dissolved, and that the defendant be restrained from collecting money due the firm. The firm were contractors for a mile of the People's Turnpike and Plank Road, and some difficulty existed about the collections, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant collected a sum of money for the firm and appropriated it to his own use.

....To discover spurious greenbacks or national bank notes, there is no need to look at the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remains the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remains it will be B; if three C; and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2,461; divide same by four and you will have one remain. According to the rule, the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails, be certain that the bill is counterfeit.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has finally decided to locate the proposed bridge across the Monongahela near Port Perry about 300 feet below the locks. The bridge is to be used by the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston road with the Pennsylvania. The piers can be so located that they cannot possibly interfere with navigation, and at the same time a better road can be secured. Miller's Run, which separates the Turtle Creek valley from the Monongahela will be tunnelled, and the new road will be twenty feet above the grade of the Connellsville, over which it will pass.

NOBLESTOWN.

Accident—Sunday School Celebration at Montours—Gala Day in Noblestown—Mark Twain Literary Society.

EDITORS GAZETTE: An accident of a serious nature occurred at the residence of Mr. Archibald Marshall, in North Fayette township, on Saturday of last week. A "Harpoon" hay fork was being worked at the above named place, and in descending it struck the head of Mr. Bruce Marshall, cutting a severe gash. Dr. Bigham, of Clinton, was sent for and dressed the wound. The young man is recovering.

A grand Sabbath School celebration will be held at Montours Church, Robinson township, on the last Friday of August. An arrangement has been made by Union, "Forest Grove" and "Montours" churches so that they shall give celebrations at the above named places. The celebration the present year will be given at Montours, and the Montours people are making preparations to get up a meeting that will please everybody. Sumptuous dinner will be prepared, and after that has been disposed of, games, speeches, music, marching, etc., will be in order. Persons desirous of having a happy time and spending a pleasant day would do well to attend.

A grand concert, pic-nic and jubilee will come off at Noblestown, on Thursday, 15th inst. The Iron City Band, of Pittsburgh and the National Cornet Band, of Oakdale will be in attendance and music of the highest order may be expected. A platform will be erected in a grove near by where the "youth and beauty" will have an opportunity of "threading the mazes." On the same day the grand drawing of the "Pan Handle" Gift Enterprise will take place and it is expected that Noblestown will overflow with people. The managers of the Pan Handle road have promised excursion trains and extensive arrangements are being made for a grand gala day. The tickets have nearly all been disposed of and the drawing will positively come off on the day of the concert and jubilee. The "Pan Handle" hotel is owned by Capt. N. J. Tidball, and Marshall Short, Esq., is general manager of the Concert and Gift Enterprise, which is equal to saying that everything will be conducted with the utmost fairness.

"The Mark Twain Literary Society" will open its winter session on the second Monday of September, and doubtless the meetings will prove as attractive as heretofore. O. PHIDDLE STYX.

There is No Question

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends buy no other.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.
tf.

Persons of congestive habits or apoplectic tendency, should use Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Chs., O. For sale by all Druggists.

A full line of the most stylish goods for the season at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Says the Williamsport *Eptitomist*: "A gentleman from Cameron county informs us that a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held at Emporium last Saturday evening, and a promising club formed. D. J. Lanning, who has been heralded by the Greeley Democratic press as a convert to that faith, presided at the meeting, and is one of the most determined Grant men in the country. Dr. Ryan, also claimed for Greeley, is a sound Administration Republican. Many of the stiff-necked old Democrats indignantly repudiate the sale of Greeley, and several of them will vote for Grant."

NEW YORK.

Official Report of the Fight Between Americans in Egypt—French Band Sailed—'Long-shoremen Discharged.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1872.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

General McClellan, in company with General Marcy and a party of friends, left last night on a trip to Utah and California.

THE LIBEL SUIT.

The efforts to compromise the Kilpatrick-Jenkins-Jennings libel suit have failed. The case, however, will not go to trial until the next term.

LABOR TROUBLES.

A gang of striking laborers drove off twenty-five men from work in Attorney street this morning, beating some of them with their own shovels. The strikers fled before the police arrived.

THE FOREIGN BANDS.

The French band gave their last performance here last night at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. They sailed for France today by the steamer Washington.

The leader of the Irish band has been arrested at Newark for a debt contracted on fraudulent representations.

'LONG SHOREMEN DISCHARGED.

One hundred and fifty 'long shoremen were discharged from the Hoboken steamship docks, and their places supplied by men from New York. They had struck some weeks ago, and their demand for an advance was conceded, but all are now thrown out of work, as plenty of men were found to work at the old rates.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1872.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There will be no afternoon call at the Stock Exchange on Monday, the members having voted to attend the funeral of Oswald Cammun, one of its oldest members.

OFFICERS FROM THE SOUTH AMERICAN FLEET.

The frigate Portsmouth, which arrived last night from Rio Janeiro, brought a large number of naval officers and seamen from the frigate Lancaster.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN AMERICANS IN EGYPT.

An official report of the attack by Consul General Butler upon Major Campbell at Alexandria, Egypt, made by General Loring, who was present, shows that it was undoubtedly a premeditated attempt on the part of Butler and his man Wadleigh to murder Campbell. While at the office of the Chief of Police, giving his testimony, and demanding the arrest of Wadleigh, the latter attempted to draw a revolver to shoot General Loring, and was only prevented from so doing by the police.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 12, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., August 11, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.			
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.		FALL.	
Omaha	9	0	0	0	0	2
Keokuk	3	0	0	0	0	1
Cairo	14	0	0	0	1	7
St. Louis	12	6	0	0	1	0
Pittsburgh	1	8	0	0	0	0
Louisville	3	11	0	0	0	0
Memphis	10	9	0	0	0	9
Nashville	1	10	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	6	1	0	0	0	4

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CAIRO, ILL., August 11.—Port List.—Arrived: Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 4 A. M.; W. Comer, St.